



W. H. MILES  
SELLER STATIONER &  
BOOKBINDER  
Street Douglas

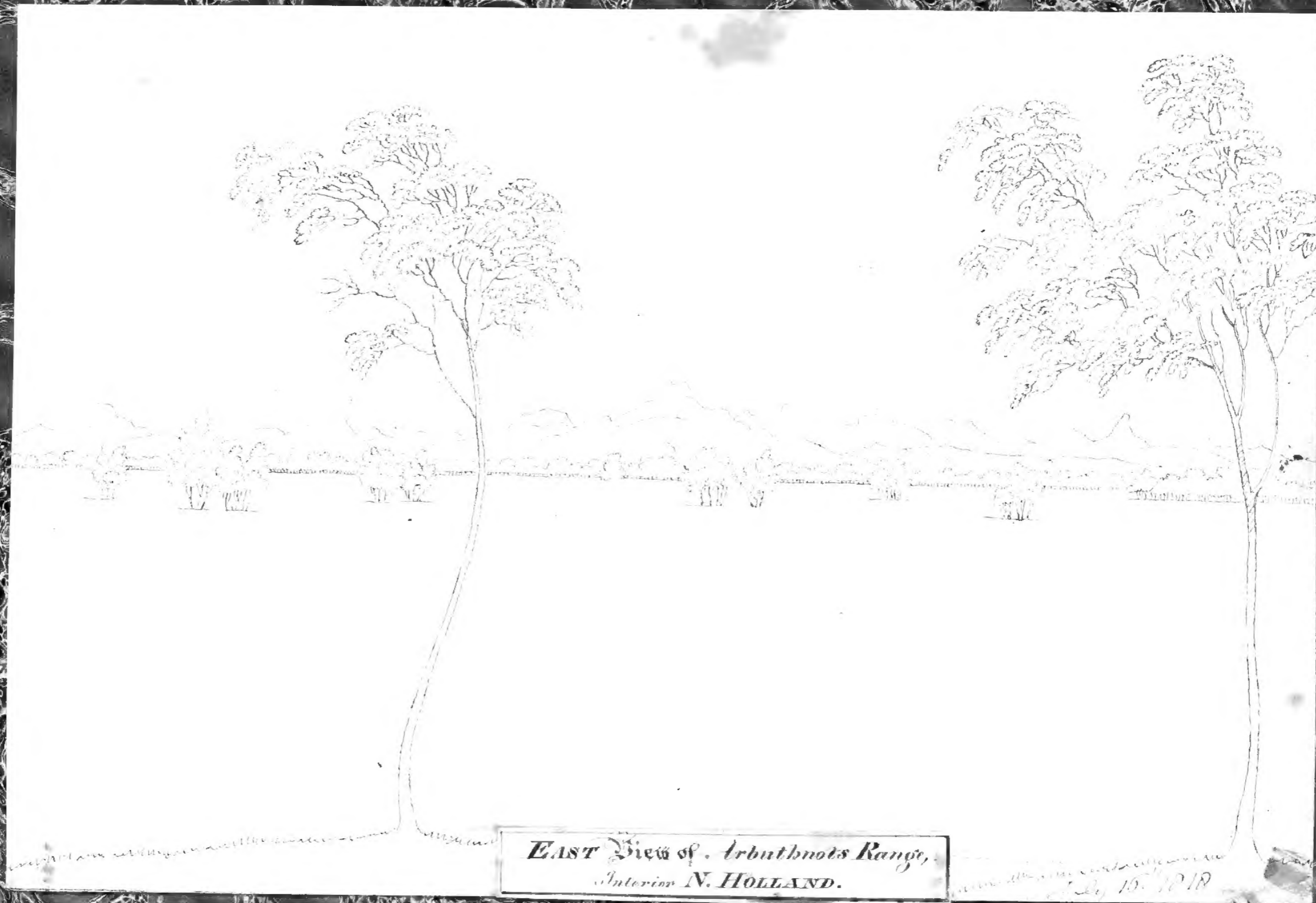


25<sup>th</sup> July 1818.



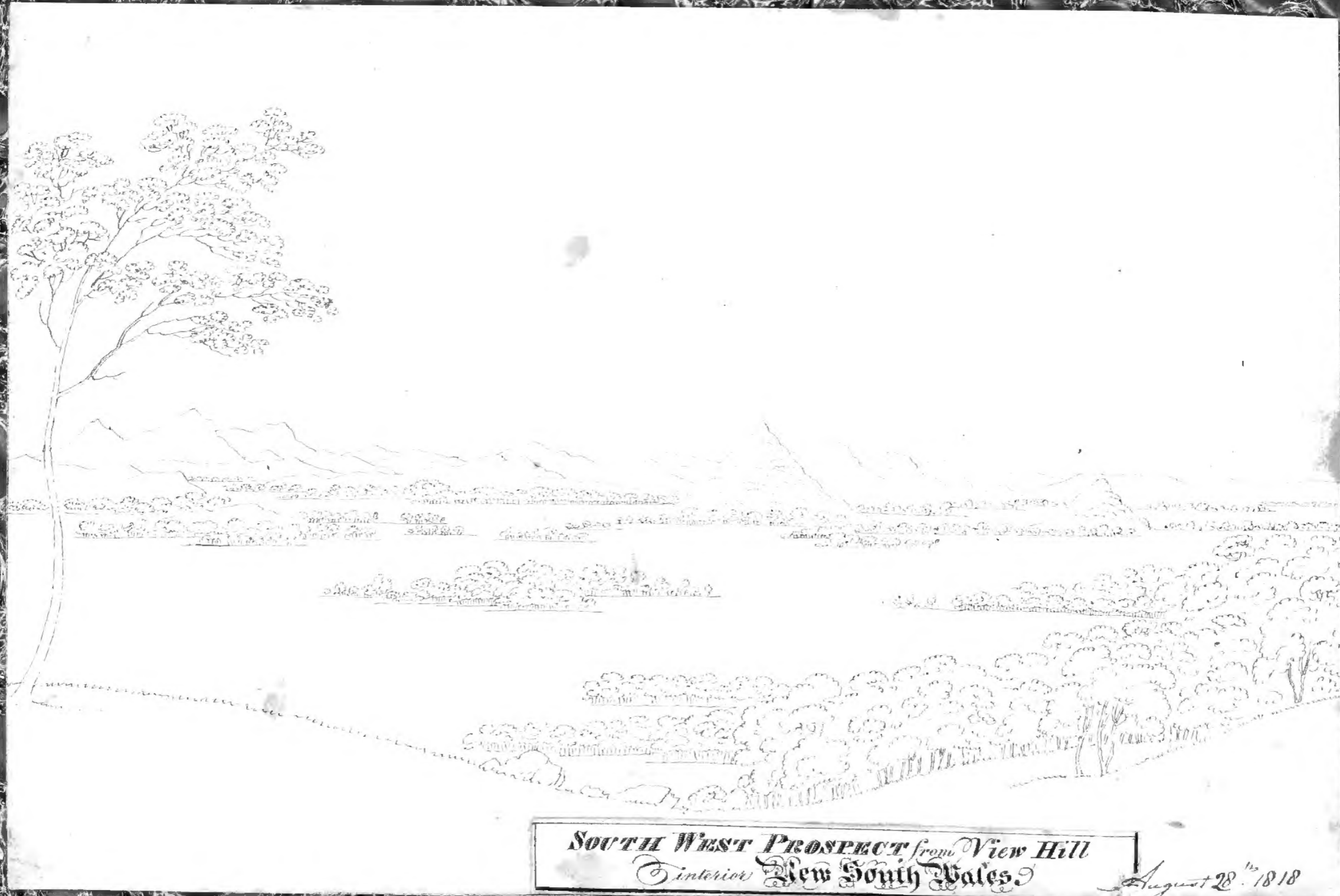
WEST PROSPECT from View Hill,  
Interior N. HOLLAND.

August 27<sup>th</sup> 1818



*EAST View of . Arbutnots Range,  
Interior N. HOLLAND.*

15. 1818



*SOUTH WEST PROSPECT from View Hill  
Interior New South Wales*

August 28. 1818



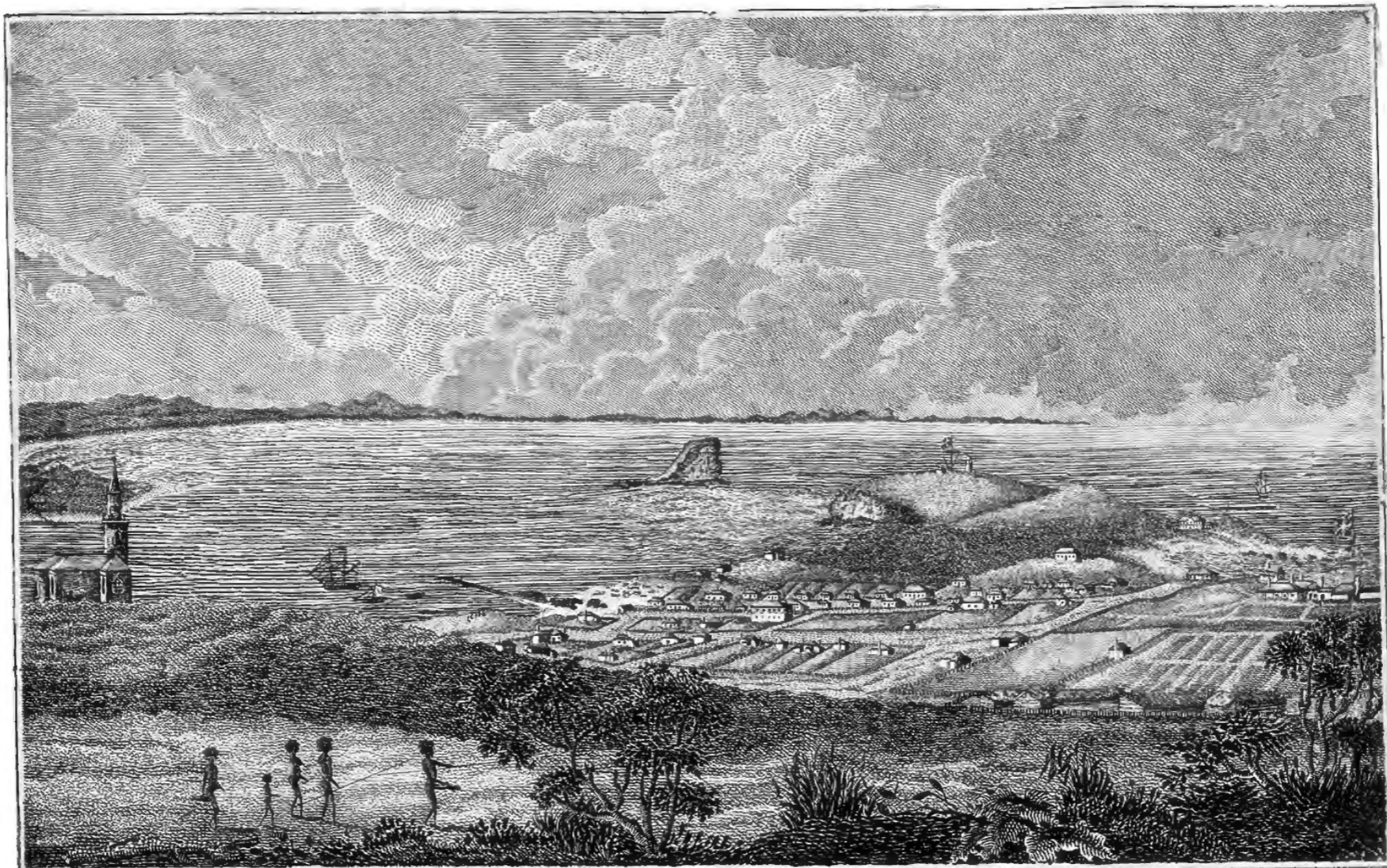
July 27<sup>th</sup> 1818

CASCADE interior N. HOLLAND.



PORT MACQUARIE N. Holland

October 11<sup>th</sup> 1818



Engraved by W. Preston, from a Drawing by Capt. Wallis. 46<sup>th</sup> Regt.

View of Newcastle, New South Wales.

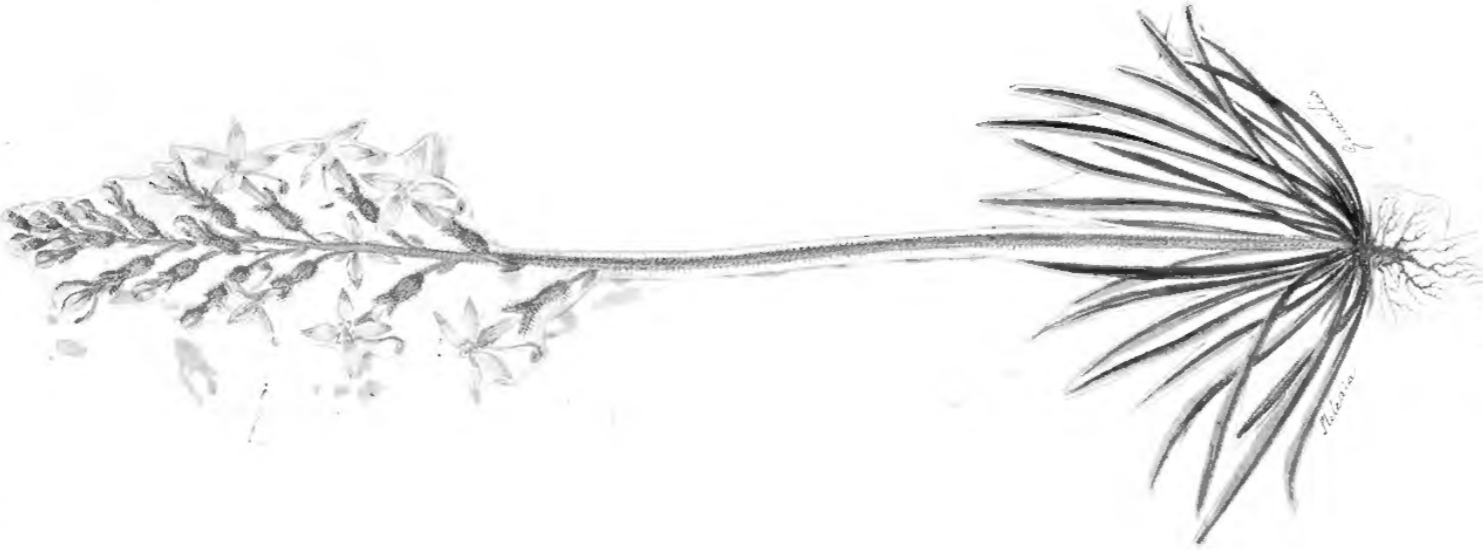


WALLIS LAKE near CAPE HAWKE  
N. HOLLAND.

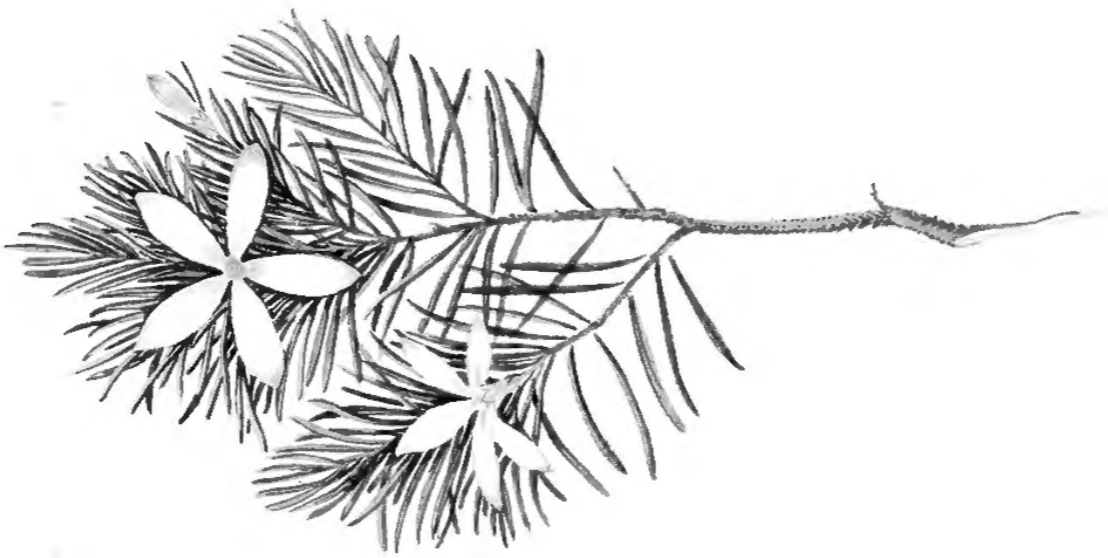
October 27<sup>th</sup> 1818.



Patersonia Species.



Baurea Species.





*Native Cherry*

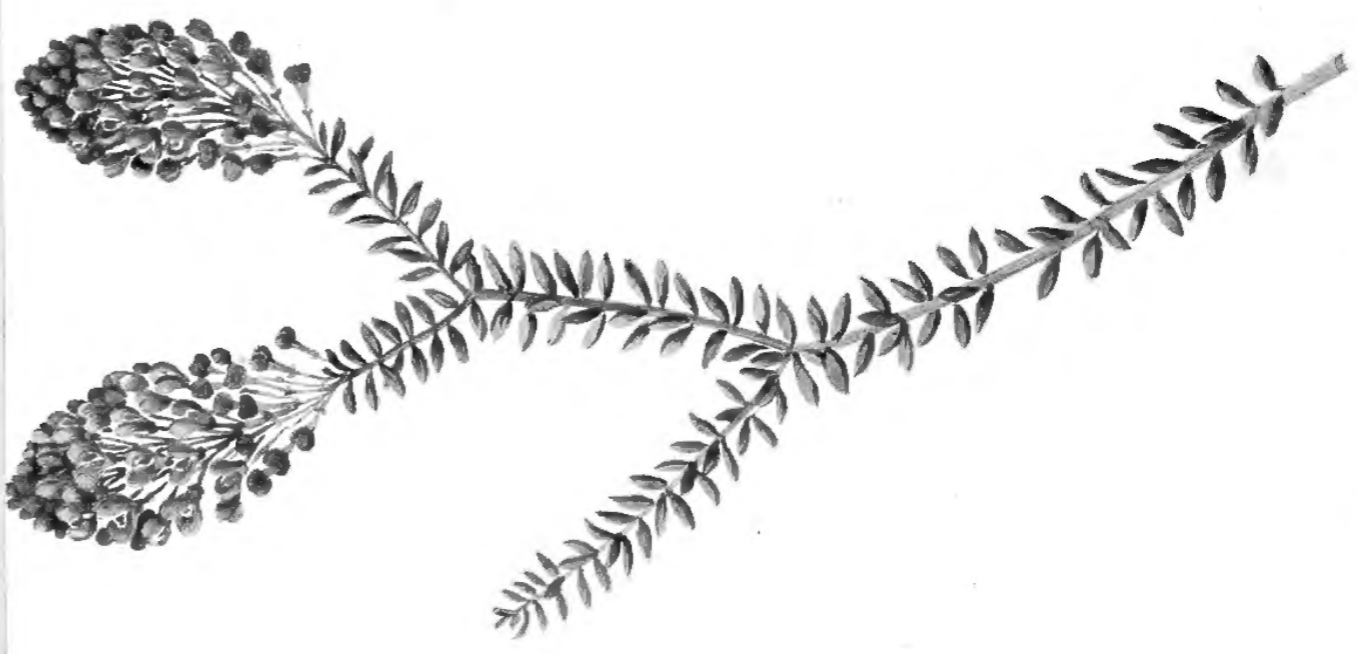
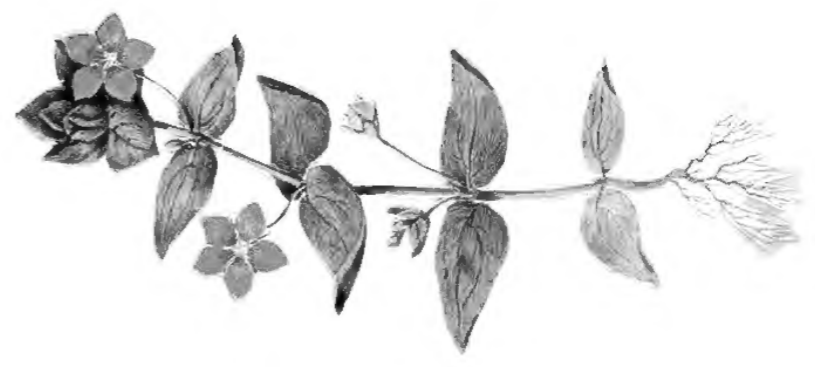


*Native Rose - Mrs. Smith's*

*Prunella. Scandens*



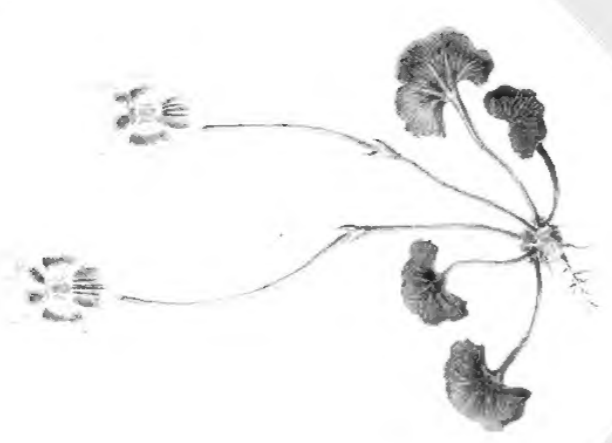
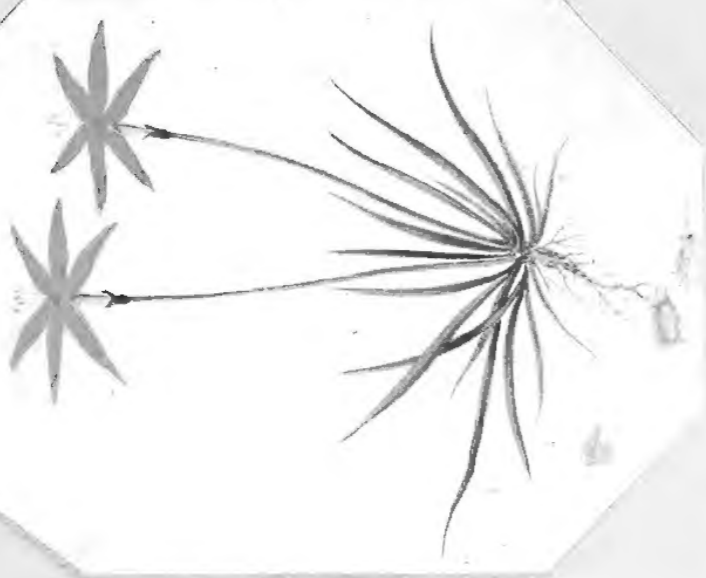
*Winter, Snow, J. F. Haller*

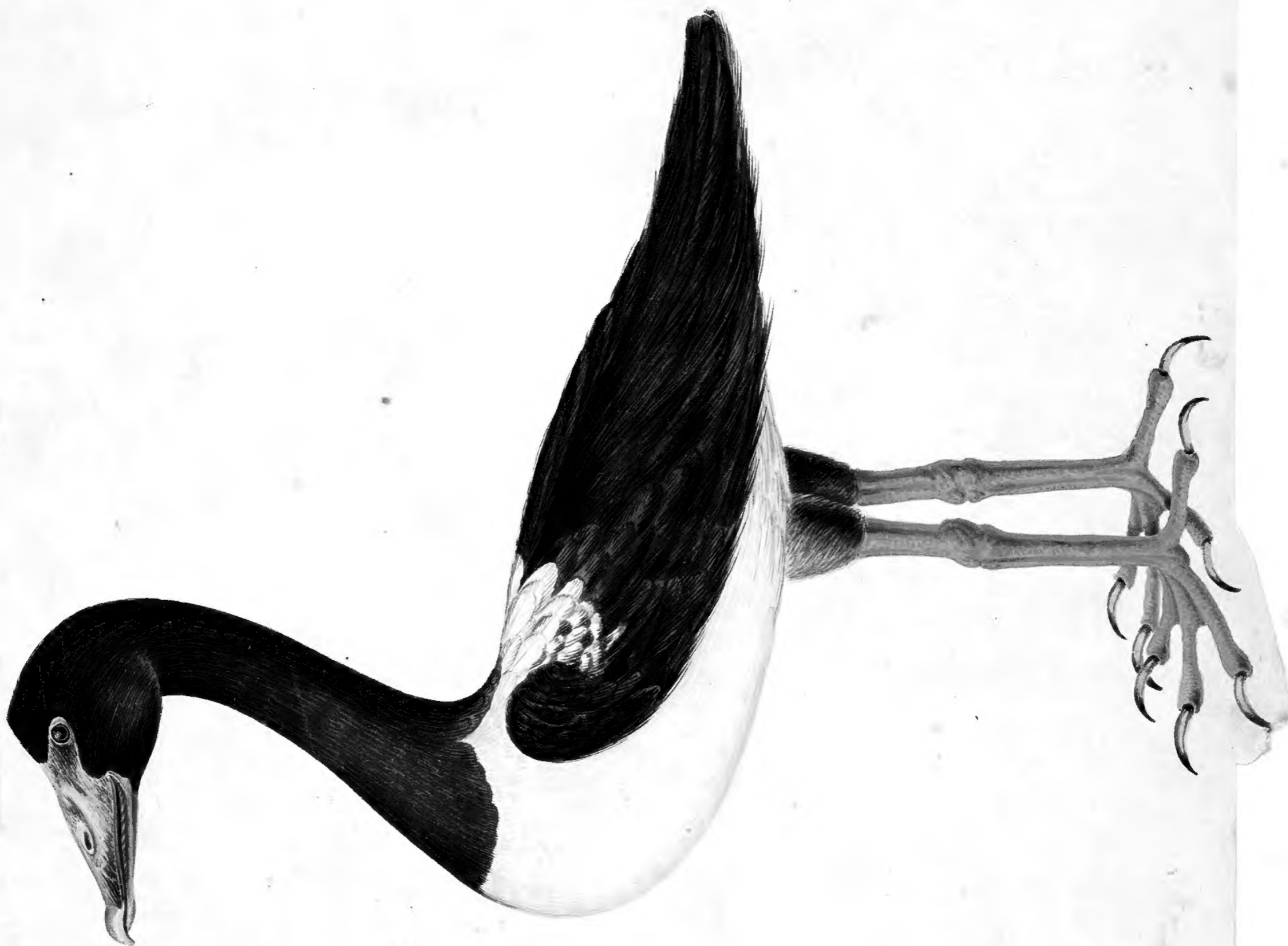


Polygala Species.



Hypericum Species.





BURIGON or Jack



DICK



*Aboriginal*

*Zinnia*

Native in a shadowy thicket or a contrast between animal & vegetable life in New South Wales. The former is hideous disgusting and barbarous, the latter graceful modest and qualifying to the senses. The Aborigines of New South Wales are the most perfect savages in existence. The world of flowers exceed in beauty and variety those of any other part of the world, from the gigantic Lilly towering twelve feet from its root, to the modest violet.

2 Natives of New South Wales.  
 Dick killed Burigon  
 one day with one blow.

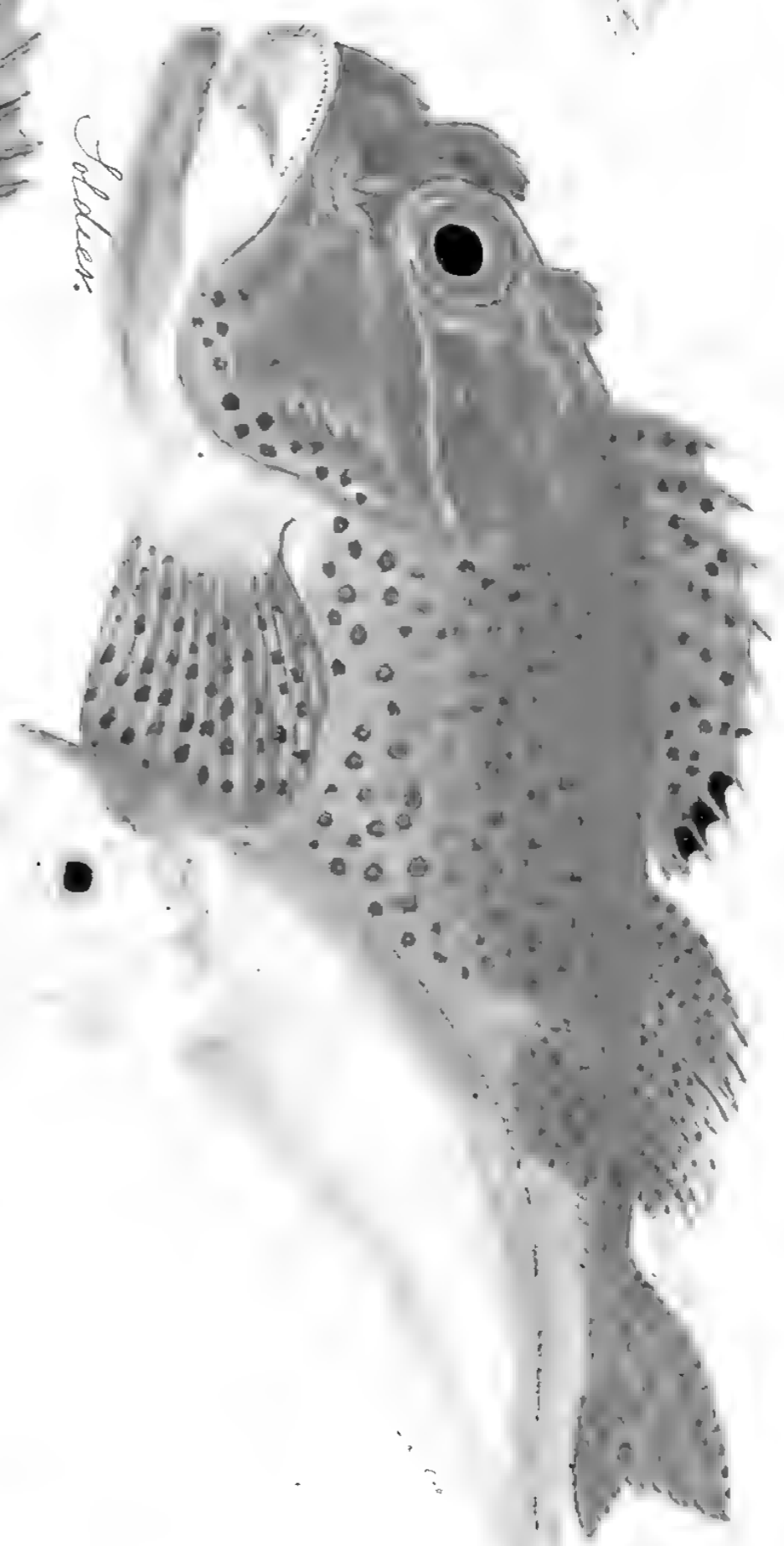


*The Fishes beneath the Waves.*

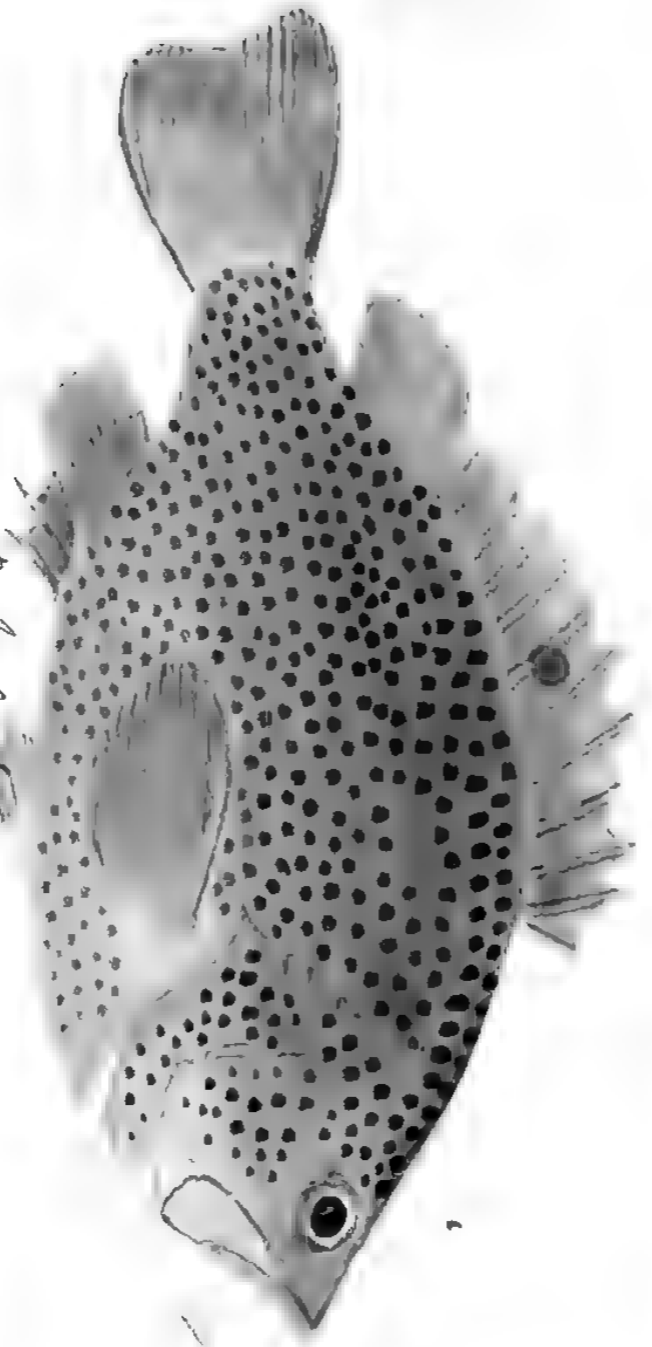
*Waspfish*



*Jobber*



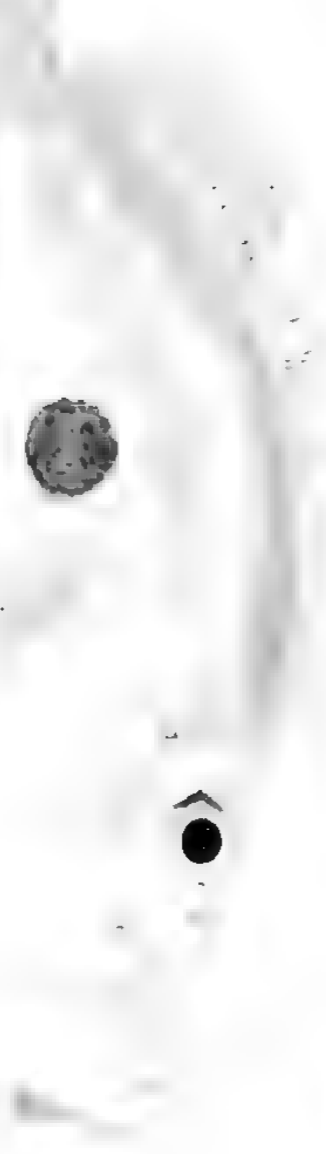
*Rock Bass*



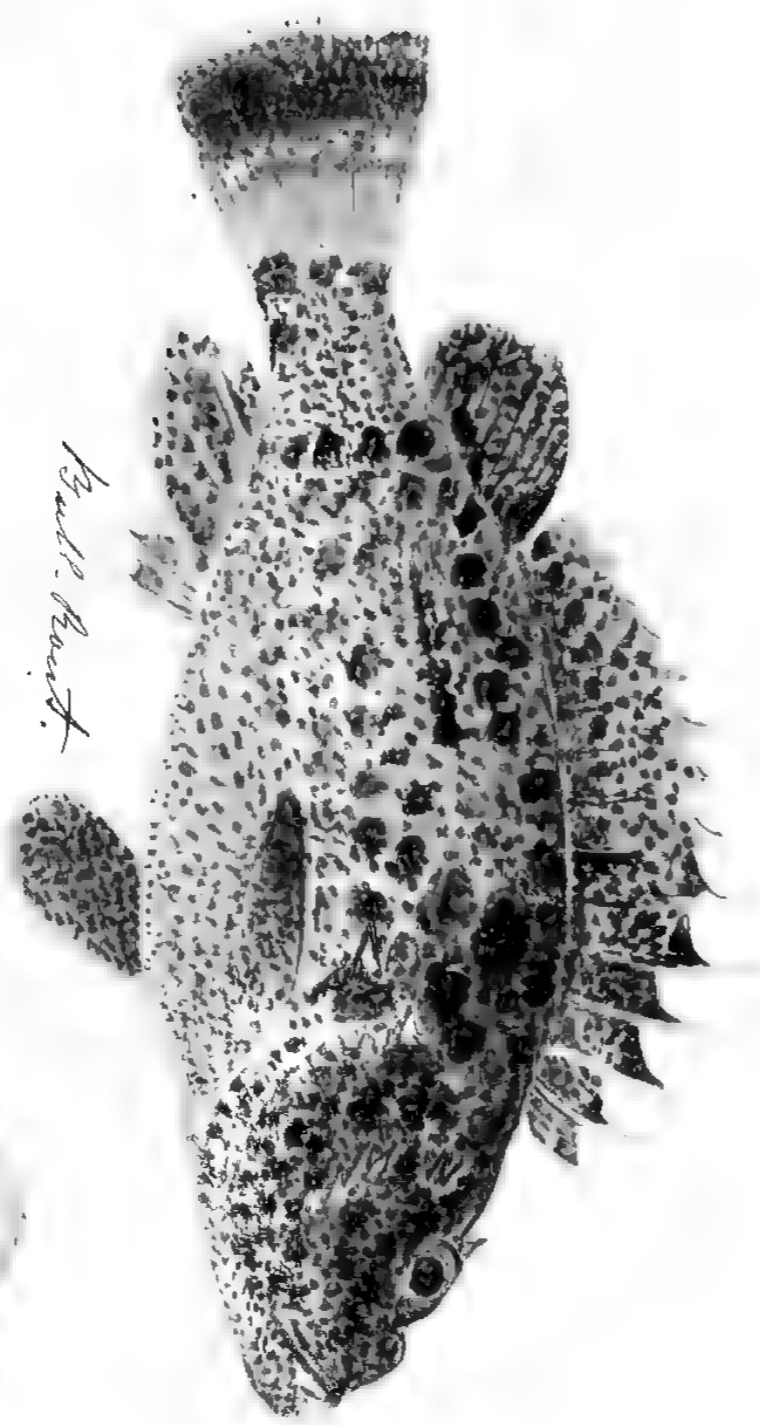
*old style*



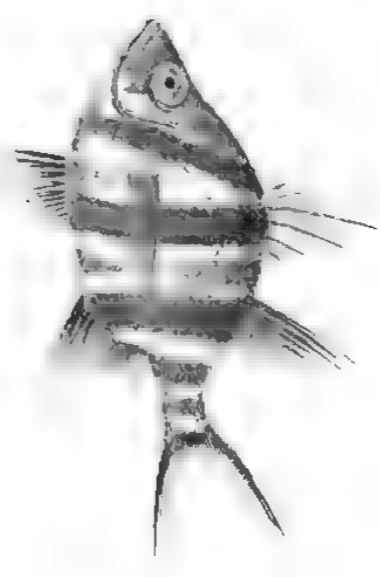
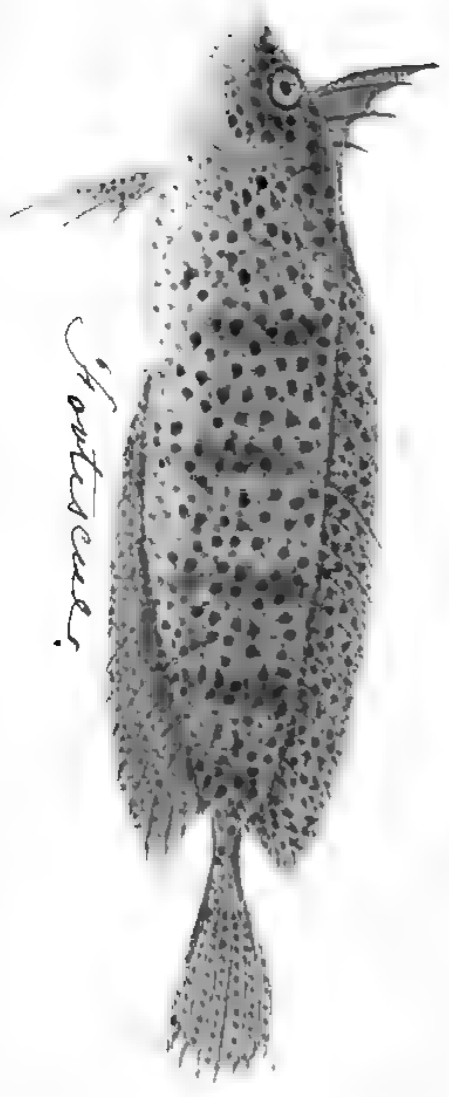
*Yellow Croaker*



*Black Point*



*Spot-tail*



Blandfordia Nobilis.





*This Book presented to her  
Nephew Lt Colonel A Taylor  
by his Aunt Mary Ann Wallis  
10<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1866.*

*Mary Ann Wallis.*

*The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Hon<sup>ble</sup>*

*Mrs. James Wallis  
late of M<sup>rs</sup>. 46 Regt.*

*London  
10<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1866.*

AN

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

## The Colony

OF

# NEW SOUTH WALES

AND ITS

## DEPENDENT SETTLEMENTS;

IN

## ILLUSTRATION OF TWELVE VIEWS,

ENGRAVED

BY W. PRESTON,

A CONVICT;

**From Drawings taken on the Spot,**

BY CAPTAIN WALLIS,

OF THE FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

AN ACCURATE MAP OF PORT MACQUARIE,

AND

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED RIVER HASTINGS,

BY J. OXLEY, Esq.

SURVEYOR GENERAL TO THE TERRITORY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, REPOSITORY OF ARTS, STRAND,

BY J. MOYES, GREVILLE STREET.

1821.





## TO THE PUBLIC.

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AFTER the following pages had passed the press, and indeed since the publication of several copies, the Sidney Gazette of the 26th of December, 1818, has accidentally come into my possession; and as it contains a Document important in the history of the Settlement to which it alludes, and to the Country of which that Settlement forms a part; I feel it my duty, as publisher, to give the annexed Extract verbatim from the Gazette. I have also great pleasure in doing this act of justice to the distinguished merit and humanity of Captain JAMES WALLIS, who, from honourable feelings of delicacy alone, could withhold, as unessential, a Document so interesting and valuable to the Work.

11th Dec. 1820.

R. ACKERMANN.



# EXTRACT FROM THE SIDNEY GAZETTE

*Of the 26th December, 1818.*

GOVERNMENT and GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head Quarters, Government House, PARRAMATTA,  
Thursday, 24th December, 1818.*

## CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Captain JAMES MORISSET, of the 48th Regiment, to be Commandant and Magistrate of the Settlement of Newcastle, on Hunter's River, in the room of Captain JAMES WALLIS, of the 46th Regiment, the present Commandant and Magistrate of that Settlement.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, in relieving Captain JAMES WALLIS, of the 46th Regiment, from the command of the Settlement at Newcastle, by the appointment of Captain JAMES MORISSET, of the 48th Regiment, to that station, avails himself of the opportunity afforded by the relief proceeding to Newcastle, to express publicly his high sense and unqualified approbation and acknowledgment of the various important services rendered to the Settlement of Newcastle, by Captain WALLIS, during the period of his command, which commenced in the month of June, 1816.

The zeal, ability, and judgment manifested by Captain WALLIS, as Commandant of the Settlement on Hunter's River, where the relative duties were at once so peculiarly arduous and invariably demanded the most vigilant and prompt attention, whilst they merit the highest commendation for their public beneficial effects, reflect the greatest credit upon Captain WALLIS, as an Officer and a Gentleman.

The humane and judicious system adopted by this Officer towards the large population of Convicts at Newcastle, (now amounting to nearly 700 persons) entitles him to HIS EXCELLENCY's warmest commendation, considering in what degree the condition of those unfortunate persons has been ameliorated and improved since he took the command of the Settlement.

Yielding to that charitable consideration towards a description of our fellow-creatures, however debased in moral principle and conduct, and justly appreciating that humane, benignant line of conduct pursued by Captain WALLIS during his command, which was at least calculated to lead to improvement and reformation, HIS EXCELLENCY feels it equally a tribute due to that Officer's merits to notice with suitable commendation the grand scale of improvements by which he has advanced the Settlement at Newcastle, from the appearance of an humble Hamlet, to the rank and capabilities of a well laid out, regular, and clean Town: in effecting which, Captain WALLIS must have had to encounter various difficulties, which only have been surmounted by the exercise of superior judgment, perseverance, and ability.

It would far exceed the limits of a Government and General Order to enumerate in detail all the improvements and advantages which the Settlement of Newcastle has undergone by Captain WALLIS, within the short space of two years and a half; but it would not be doing him that justice which his claim to public commendation entitles him to, were not some specification brought to view of the important Buildings constructed and completed under his direction, at once interesting and ornamental to the Settlement, and promising a permanent footing and security to its religious and civil establishments.

1. A very handsome Church, capable of containing upwards of 500 persons, with an elegant Spire.
2. An excellent Hospital, well aired and well situated, constructed of stone, with a Verandah round it, and enclosed with a suitable paling.
3. A large commodious Jail, well aired and well situated, and strongly built of stone.
4. A commodious Barrack, built of brick, for two Subalterns.
5. A good brick Barrack for the Assistant Surgeon.
6. A large comfortable Barrack for the Convicts.
7. A Guard House.
8. A Watch House.
9. A Boat House.
10. A Lime House.
11. A New Lumber Yard, with the necessary Workshops for Mechanics and Artificers.
12. The Old Wharf considerably enlarged and improved.

In addition to the foregoing useful and permanent Buildings, Captain WALLIS has commenced and made great progress in another most important undertaking, namely, constructing a strong massy stone Pier across the Channel, dividing the Main Land (on which the Town is situated), on the South side of the Harbour, from Coal Island (or Nobby), for the purpose of confining the whole of the water of Hunter's River to the principal Channel by which vessels enter the Harbour of Newcastle, and preventing that Channel from being choked up, and consequently rendered dangerous, if not impracticable, for Navigation.

This useful Work was begun early in August last, at the time HIS EXCELLENCY was on his visit of Inspection to Newcastle, and had himself an opportunity of personally laying the foundation Stone of the Pier.

Considering the great skill and attention necessary to bestow on Works of such magnitude and utility, Captain WALLIS's intelligent and comprehensive mind was not only equal to the undertaking, but led him, highly to his honour, to devise the best means of effecting the reformation and comfort of the Convicts under his charge, as well as to the instruction and improvement of their Children. With this laudable view, he established an excellent School, where the rising generation are taught and brought up in the pure Principles of the Christian Religion. Nor was that Officer less attentive to the moral and religious duties of his Troops, to whom, as well as to the Convicts, he personally read Divine Service every Sunday, at the New Church.

From the opportunity the GOVERNOR had of witnessing the various improvements at Newcastle on his late Tour of Inspection to that Settlement, HIS EXCELLENCY is led duly to appreciate their importance, and to render this public suffrage to Captain WALLIS's arrangements, as well in respect to the Convicts under his direction, whose ameliorated condition was every day more manifest, and gave every reasonable hope of eventually producing the wished-for reformation.

These, HIS EXCELLENCY is persuaded, will long remain honourable testimonies of Captain WALLIS's merits, when the voice of commendation shall have passed into oblivion.

The GOVERNOR will consider it his duty, as it will be his highest pleasure, to make the most early and favourable report to HIS MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State, of the meritorious conduct and services of Captain WALLIS.

*By Command of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR,*

(Signed)

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,

*Secretary.*

*By Command of His EXCELLENCY the Commander of the Forces,*

(Signed)

H. C. ANTILL,

*Major of Brigade.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Engravings in this Volume are curious and interesting, as being the first specimen of the graphic art which this infant community has produced. To those who are fond of tracing the progress of countries, and watching the advances of associated industry and ingenuity, these faithful representations of the incipient state of a Colony, which is in all probability destined, at no very remote period, to become the mistress of the Southern Hemisphere, it is conceived, cannot but be particularly gratifying. To the future historian, and indeed to the inhabitants in general of Australasia, they will prove, as it were, a living record of the exertions of their forefathers; and serve, perhaps, to excite a generous rivalry in the breasts of the endless migratory bands that will hereafter branch off from this central stock of population, until the whole of this fifth continent be overspread and colonized. They will serve to show and convince them from what slender beginnings, and in how few years, the primeval forest,

“Where, since the awful fiat at whose sound  
“Harmonious rose yon myriad orbs around,  
“Silence, coy maid, has held her timid reign,  
“Nor once been forc’d to fly th’ obtrusive swain,”

may be converted into plains covered with bleating flocks, lowing herds, and waving corn; may become the smiling seats of industry and the social arts, and be changed, from a mournful and desolate wilderness, into the cheerful village, the busy town, and the crowded city.

The manner in which these Engravings have been executed, is, of itself, such as to merit considerable commendation; but they will be found to be peculiarly entitled to it, when the nature of the material on which the artist had to work is taken into consideration. In the whole Colony it was found impossible to procure a single plate of copper fit for engraving upon; and he was, in consequence, forced to content himself with the common sheet copper which is employed for coppering the bottoms of ships.

When it is remembered, too, how short a period has elapsed since the foundation of this Colony, it cannot but excite surprise that any thing connected with the Fine Arts should have yet attracted the attention of its inhabitants. Considering that it is only thirty-two years since the first debarkation on these remote and desolate shores was effected, it will for ever be a matter of just admiration, that in so short an interval a community should have been established, and brought to such a state of maturity and independence, as to allow any of its members to apply themselves to any other pursuits than such as were calculated to administer to the wants and necessities of nature. One would have imagined that they would have found sufficient occupation in procuring a sufficiency of food and clothing; that works of utility would have been the exclusive end and aim of their labours; and that the time was yet far distant, when it could be reasonably expected, that the production of objects of mere luxury and refinement could even enter into their contemplation.

While these Engravings, however, offer the most striking proof of the unparalleled progress of this Colony; while they show that towns (it may almost be said cities) have been already founded, in which most of the comforts and elegances of civilized life are to be obtained, they are apt to make us overlook the obstacles, and underrate the privations, which the founders of this future empire had to encounter and overcome. In mere justice, therefore, to them, and by way of illustration to the Engravings themselves, we shall attempt to give a brief historical outline of this Colony and its dependencies; dwelling more minutely, however, on the earlier events that characterized their march, than on those of a later date; because the former are better calculated to give a proper idea of the magnitude of the difficulties and dangers, in the teeth of which these glorious triumphs of colonization have been achieved.

The independence of America was the primary cause of the establishment of a Colony in New Holland. Our unfortunate contest with that country, and the consequence, independence, and separation of the Thirteen United States, of course prevented the further transportation of criminals thither, after it had continued, with little intermission, from the reign of James the First. The inconvenience that the Government experienced, immediately after this disastrous event, from the crowded state of our gaols, led to the adoption of many expedients, to remedy this evil, which are so generally known to the public, that it is unnecessary here to detail them. When put into practice, however, all of them were found to want some of the principal advantages which had attended the mode of transportation to America. Of these schemes, the most objectionable was the exile of criminals to the coast of Africa; for there, what was intended as an alleviation of punishment, almost invariably terminated in death. The deliberation upon this subject, which was submitted to the wisdom of Parliament, produced, at length, the plan for establishing a Colony in New Holland. On the 6th of December, 1786, the proper orders were issued by His Majesty, in Council, and an Act, establishing a Court of Judicature, in the intended place of Settlement, and making such other regulations as the occasion required, received the sanction of Parliament early in the year 1787.

The squadron, destined to carry into execution the above design, began to assemble at the appointed rendezvous, on the Mother Bank, about the 16th of March, 1787. It was composed of the following ships:--His Majesty's frigate, *Sirius*, Captain John Hunter, and His Majesty's armed tender, *Supply*, commanded by Lieutenant H. L. Ball: three store ships; the *Goldengrove*, *Fishburn*, and *Borrowdale*, freighted with provisions and stores for two years, including instruments of husbandry, clothing, and other necessities, for the troops and convicts: and, lastly, six transports, the *Scarborough*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Frederick*, *Charlotte*, *Prince of Wales*, and the *Alexander*. These were to carry the convicts, with a detachment of marines in each, proportionate to the size of the vessel. The interval between the assembling and sailing of this small fleet, was usefully employed in making the convicts sensible of the nature of their situation, in pointing out to them the advantages they would derive from good conduct, and the certainty of severe and immediate punishment, in case of turbulence or mutiny.

Useful regulations were, at the same time, established for the government of these people; and proper steps were taken to render abortive any plan they might be desperate enough to devise, during the voyage, for resisting authority, seizing any of the transports, or effecting, at any favourable period, their escape. When the fleet was, at length, prepared for sailing, the whole number of persons on board of it, with the exception of the crews of the different vessels, were two hundred and twelve marines,

including officers; twenty-eight women, wives of marines, and seventeen children. The number of convicts was 778, of whom 558 were men. Captain Phillip, who was appointed Governor of the New Colony, hoisted his flag on board the *Sirius*, as Commodore of the squadron; and the embarkation being completed at day-break, on the 13th of May, 1787, he gave the signal to weigh anchor.

After touching at Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, at Rio de Janeiro, and at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to procure refreshments, and lay in a proper quantity of the various kinds of live stock; at all of which places Captain Phillip and the officers of the squadron were treated with the most marked respect and kindness by the different Governors; the fleet all arrived safely at Botany Bay, in detached portions, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of January, 1788. After landing and carefully examining this Bay, it appeared, that though very extensive, it did not afford a sufficient shelter from the easterly winds; and as the soil in the vicinity of the harbour was likewise of a very indifferent quality, the Governor, previously to giving orders for a disembarkation, fortunately resolved to examine Port Jackson, a bay mentioned by Captain Cook, as lying a short distance to the northward. Captain Phillip, after making some necessary arrangements, in case he should be disappointed in his hopes of finding a fitter situation for the establishment of his new government, set out on this expedition on the 22d of January, taking with him three boats, in which were Captain Hunter, and several other officers, in order that, by examining several parts of the harbour at once, greater despatch might be made. Early in the afternoon of the same day they arrived at Port Jackson, which is only three leagues distant from Botany Bay, and had the satisfaction to find one of the finest harbours in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line might ride in perfect security. The different coves of this harbour were examined with all possible celerity, and the preference was judiciously given to one in which they foresaw that ships could anchor so close to the shore, that quays might be constructed at an inconsiderable expense. This cove they found about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile across at the entrance; and, in honor of Lord Sydney, the Governor gave it the name of *Sydney Cove*. It would exceed the limits of this brief sketch to describe the various interviews which the different parties, who landed from the fleet, had, at various times, with the aborigines of the country; suffice it to say, that Governor Phillip, by his own manly conduct, and by the positive injunctions which he issued, to prevent them from being ill-treated by any persons under his command, succeeded for some time in maintaining a friendly intercourse with them. Subsequently, however, various rencontres took place, most probably from the improper conduct of the convicts, several of whom eventually fell victims to the vengeance of the natives; and the Governor himself narrowly escaped the same premature destiny, having been pierced by a spear, which entered at his collar and came out at his back. Hostilities having once commenced, it was found impracticable afterwards to put a stop to them, as well from the utter ignorance which each party had of the language of the other, as from the unwillingness of the natives, after they once became acquainted with the superiority of our fire-arms, to approach the settlement; and it was not for many years afterwards that a perfect reconciliation with them could be effected. With these few observations relative to the obstruction which the early colonists experienced from the aborigines of the country, we dismiss that part of the subject, and resume the thread of the brief historical narrative which we had for a moment interrupted.

On the 24th of January, Governor Phillip having sufficiently explored Port Jackson, and found it in all respects highly eligible for the foundation of such a settlement as he was appointed to establish, returned to Botany Bay. On his arrival there, the reports made to

him of the indifferent nature of the soil in every part of the harbour, which, during his absence, had been accurately examined, were in the highest degree unfavourable and discouraging. It was, therefore, impossible to hesitate any longer in the choice of a situation, and orders were accordingly issued for the removal of the whole fleet to Port Jackson.

That Botany Bay should have appeared to Captain Cook in a more advantageous light, than to Governor Phillip, is not at all extraordinary. Their objects were very different. The one required only shelter and refreshment for a small vessel, during a short time; the other had a numerous body to provide for, and was obliged to find a place where vessels of considerable burden might approach the shore with ease, and lie at all times in perfect security. The appearance, too, of the place, is picturesque and pleasing in the extreme; and the ample harvest it afforded of botanical acquisitions, made it interesting to the scientific gentlemen engaged in that expedition. But something more essential than beauty of appearance, and mere scientific riches, was to decide the choice of one to whom the foundation of a colony that was to administer to the wants of thousands, and eventually to contribute to the wealth and aggrandizement of the mother country, had been intrusted.

Preparations for a general removal were now made with all convenient expedition; but in the morning of the 24th the greatest astonishment was spread throughout the fleet by the appearance of two ships, under French colours, in the offing. In this remote region visitors from Europe were very little expected; and their arrival, while the cause of it remained unknown, produced in the minds of some a temporary apprehension, accompanied by a multiplicity of the most ridiculous conjectures. Governor Phillip was the first to recollect that two ships had been sent out some time before, from France, on a voyage of discovery, and rightly concluded that these were the same. But as the opposition of the wind, and a strong current, prevented them from working into the harbour, and even drove them out of sight again to the southward, he did not think proper to delay his departure for the sake of further inquiry.

On the 25th of January, therefore, Governor Phillip quitted Botany Bay, and sailed in the *Supply* for Port Jackson. The rest of the fleet, under convoy of the *Sirius*, were ordered to follow as soon as the abatement of the wind, which then blew a strong gale, should facilitate their working out of the Bay. The *Supply* was scarcely out of sight, when the French ships again appeared off the mouth of the harbour, and a boat was immediately sent to them, with offers of every kind of information and assistance which they might require. It was now learnt that these were, as the Governor had supposed, the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, under the conduct of Monsieur de la Peyrouse.

On the 26th the transports and store ships, attended by the *Sirius*, finally evacuated Botany Bay; and in a few hours afterwards they were all assembled in Sydney Cove. The French ships had cast anchor in Botany Bay just before the departure of the *Sirius*; and during the intercourse which then took place, Monsieur de la Peyrouse had expressed a strong desire of having some letters conveyed to Europe. Governor Phillip was no sooner informed of this, than he despatched an officer to him with full information of the time when it was probable our ships would sail, and with assurances that his letters should be punctually transmitted. To this officer, Monsieur de la Peyrouse detailed all the particulars of his voyage, and the treacherous massacre of Monsieur de l'Angle at one of the Isles des Navigateurs. Monsieur de la Peyrouse remained only about six weeks in Botany Bay, having quitted it on the 10th of March, bound, as is said, to the northward. This is the last time that this celebrated navigator was heard of: and it is not known, to this hour, whether the two ships

he commanded foundered at sea, or were wrecked on some desolate or barbarian coast—whether their crews were engulfed in the ocean, perished with hunger, or fell victims to the treachery of ferocious savages.

The debarkation was now made at Sydney Cove; and the work of clearing the ground for the encampment, as well as for the storehouses and other buildings, was commenced without loss of time. But the labour attending this necessary operation was greater than can be easily imagined by those who are unacquainted with the nature of the country. The coast, as well as the neighbouring land in general, is covered with timber of the most stately dimensions; and though in this spot the trees stood more apart, and were less encumbered with underwood than in many other places; yet their mere magnitude was such as to render not only the felling, but the removal of them afterwards, a task of no small difficulty. By the habitual indolence of the convicts, and the want of proper overseers to keep them to their duty, their labour was rendered less efficient than it might have been. In the evening of the 26th the colours were displayed on shore; and the Governor, with several of his principal officers and others, assembled round the flag-staff, and drank the King's health and success to the settlement, with all that display of form which on such occasions is esteemed propitious, because it enlivens the spirits, and fills the imagination with pleasing presages. From this time to the end of the first week in February, all was hurry and exertion. They who gave orders, and they who received them, were equally occupied; nor is it easy to conceive a busier scene than this part of the coast exhibited, during the continuance of these first efforts towards establishment. The plan of the encampment was quickly formed, and places were marked out for every different purpose, so as to introduce, as much as possible, strict order and regularity. The materials and frame work to construct a slight temporary habitation for the Governor had been brought out from England ready formed, and were landed and put together with as much expedition as circumstances would allow. Hospital tents were also erected without delay, and unfortunately there was soon but too much occasion for them. In the passage from the Cape there had been but little sickness, and but few had died, even among the convicts; but soon after the debarkation had been effected, a dysentery prevailed, which in many instances proved fatal; and the scurvy also began to rage with a virulence which kept the hospital tents generally supplied with patients. For those afflicted with this disorder, the advantage of fish or other fresh provisions could but rarely be procured, nor were esculent vegetables often obtained in sufficient plenty to produce any material alleviation of the complaint. In the dysentery, however, the red gum of the tree which now goes by that name, and abounds principally on this coast, was found a very powerful and efficient remedy. The yellow gum, too, has been discovered to possess the same property, but in an inferior degree.

The month of February was ushered in by a very violent storm of thunder and rain. The lightning struck and shivered a tree under which a shed had been erected for some sheep, and five of those animals were unfortunately destroyed by it; an irreparable loss to the colony, at this early stage of its existence. The encampment still went on with great alacrity, so that in the beginning of this month the work of building public storehouses was commenced; and unremitting diligence began, though very gradually, to triumph over the obstacles which the ruggedness of the country, and the thickness of the forest, every where presented.

The 7th of February was the memorable day which witnessed the establishment of a regular form of government in New South Wales. For obvious reasons, all possible

solemnity was given to the proceedings necessary on this occasion. On a space previously cleared, the whole colony was assembled; the military drawn up, and under arms; the convicts stationed apart; and near the person of the Governor, those who were to hold the principal offices under him. The royal commission was then read by Mr. D. Collins, the Judge Advocate. By this instrument, Arthur Phillip, Esq. was constituted and appointed Captain General and Governor in chief in and over the territory called New South Wales, extending from the northern cape or extremity of the coast of New Holland, called Cape York, in the latitude of  $10^{\circ} 39'$  S. to the southern extremity of the said territory of New South Wales, or South Cape, in the latitude of  $43^{\circ} 39'$  S., and of all the country inland to the westward as far as  $135^{\circ}$  of east longitude, reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the latitudes aforesaid; and all towns, garrisons, forts, and all other fortifications, which might thereafter be erected on the said territory, or any of the said islands. The Act of Parliament establishing the courts of judicature was next read; and lastly the patents under the great seal, empowering the proper persons to convene and hold those courts whenever it should be deemed requisite. The office of Lieutenant Governor was conferred on Major Ross, of the Marines. A triple discharge of musquetry concluded this part of the ceremony; after which Governor Phillip advanced, and addressing first the private soldiers, thanked them for their steady good conduct on every occasion. He then turned to the convicts, and distinctly explained to them the nature of their present situation. The greater part, he bade them recollect, had already forfeited their lives to the justice of their country; yet, by the lenity of its laws, they were then so placed, that by industry and good behaviour they might in time regain the advantages and the estimation in society, of which, by their crimes, they had deprived themselves. They not only had every encouragement to reformation, but were removed almost entirely from every temptation to guilt, since there was but little in that infant community which one man could plunder from another; and any dishonest attempts in so small a society would almost infallibly be discovered. To persons detected in the commission of such crimes he could not promise any mercy; nor indeed to any, who, under existing circumstances, should presume to offend against the peace and good order of the settlement. What mercy could do for them, they had already experienced; nor could any good be now expected from those whom neither past warnings, nor the peculiarity of their present situation, could deter from guilt. Against offenders, therefore, the rigour of the law would certainly be put in force; while they whose behaviour should in any degree promise reformation, might always depend upon receiving encouragement fully proportioned to their deserts. The Governor then particularly noticed the illegal intercourse between the sexes, as an offence which encouraged general profligacy of manners, and was in several ways injurious to society. To prevent this, he strongly recommended marriage, and promised every kind of countenance and assistance to those, who, by entering into that state, should manifest their willingness to conform to the laws of morality and religion. He concluded his address by declaring his earnest desire to promote the happiness of all who were under this government, and to render the settlement advantageous and honourable to this country.

This speech, which was received with universal acclamation, terminated the ceremonial of the day. The assembly was then dispersed, and the Governor proceeded to review the troops on the ground cleared for a parade, after which he gave a dinner to the officers, and the first evening of his government was concluded propitiously, in good order and innocent festivity, amidst the repetition of wishes for its prosperity. A rising govern-

ment could not easily have been committed to better hands. Governor Phillip appears to have possessed every quality requisite to ensure the success of the undertaking intrusted to him. Intelligent, active, persevering, with firmness to make his authority respected, and mildness to render it pleasing, he combined the powers of exacting obedience and conciliating esteem. All his efforts, however, could not long restrain the lawless gang, he had to control, within the bounds of order and propriety. It was now discovered that a fatal error had been committed, in not including in the plan of colonization a sufficient number of respectable persons, who might have been appointed as overseers of the convicts. Felons were, of necessity, made the superintendents of felons; and few of them had either the power or the will to keep the gangs intrusted to their direction at the labours which were assigned to them. Petty thefts every where began to be complained of; and the sailors from the transports, although repeatedly forbidden, and frequently punished, still persisted in bringing spirits on shore by night, of which drunkenness and debauchery, among such as were connected with them, were the consequences.

To check these pernicious practices, the Court of Criminal Judicature was assembled, on the 11th of February, (only 16 days after the arrival of the fleet in Sydney Cove, and four days after the inauguration of the civil authorities,) when three persons were tried, one of whom received 150 lashes, and a second was confined for a week on a small rocky island, called (from its being subsequently used for similar purposes) Pinchgut Island, which name it retains to this day.

The mildness of these punishments seemed rather to have encouraged than deterred others; for, before the expiration of the month, the Criminal Court was again assembled for the trial of six offenders, who had conceived and executed a plan for robbing the public stores. This crime, in its tendency so pregnant with evil to this infant community, was rendered still more atrocious by having been perpetrated at the very time when the difference in the ration of provisions, which had till then existed, was removed, and the convict saw the same proportion issued to himself that was served out to the officer and soldier, with the exception only of spirits; but it was found, with concern, that there were many of these people, whom neither lenity could touch, nor rigour terrify; who, with all sense of social duty, appeared to have lost all value for life itself, and with the same wantonness and unconcern exposed themselves to the spears of the savages, and to the punishments which, however reluctantly, every society must inflict, when milder methods fail. The charge being fully proved, one man, James Burrell, was executed the same day: of the rest, one was pardoned; the other four were reprieved, and afterwards exiled to Pinchgut Island.

On the 14th of February a party was sent out in the *Supply*, to settle on a small island to the N. W. of New Zealand, in latitude 29° south, and longitude 168° 10' east, which was discovered and much commended by Captain Cook, and by him named Norfolk Island, in honour of the noble family to which that title belongs. To the office of superintendent and commandant of this island, the Governor appointed Philip Gidley King, second lieutenant of H. M. ship *Sirius*, an enterprising and persevering young officer. As it was known that there were no inhabitants in Norfolk Island, there was sent with Lieutenant King only a small detachment, consisting of one subaltern officer, and six marines, a midshipman, a surgeon, two men who understood the culture and dressing of flax, with nine men and six women convicts. On the 29th of February the *Supply* made that island; but she lay five days working off and on before a place could be discovered at which it was possible to land the stores and provisions; so completely

was the island beset with reefs. At length, however, they succeeded, having discovered at the S. W. end a small opening in a reef that runs across the bay. Here the people, provisions, and stores, were all landed in safety; and, to prevent repetitions, we will now insert some account of this interesting little island, and of its progress and prosperity up to the period of its final evacuation in 1811. Norfolk Island is only about seven leagues in circumference; and if not originally formed, like many other small islands, by the eruption of volcanic matter from the bed of the ocean, must, doubtless, have contained at some remote period a volcano. This is evident from the vast quantity of pumice stone which is both scattered over the surface and mixed with the soil. The crater, or at least traces of its former existence, are distinctly visible on the summit of Mount Pitt, a mountain which rises near the centre of the island. From this mountain there issues a copious stream of the purest water, which, flowing through a very fine valley, divides itself into several branches, each of which retains sufficient force to turn mills; and in various parts of the island there are excellent springs. When this small party first took possession of the island, it was one entire wood, or rather garden, overrun with the noblest pines, in straightness, size, and magnitude, far superior to any to be found in any other part of the world: but although the most sanguine hopes were at first entertained that these pine trees would prove of singular service to the maritime interests of the parent country, it was soon discovered that they were unfit for large masts or yards, being in general rotten, or shakey at 30 or 40 feet from the butt. The wood of these pines was so brittle and porous, that it was suited neither for oars nor for boat-building. Nothing can exceed the general fertility of the soil, which is a rich black mould, five or six feet in depth; and all manner of grain and vegetables were found to grow in the utmost luxuriance.

The climate is pure, salubrious, and delightful; preserved from oppressive heats by constant breezes from the sea, and of so mild a temperature throughout the winter, that vegetation experiences no interruption; one crop immediately succeeding another. Refreshing showers, from time to time, maintain perpetual verdure; not indeed of grass, for none was indigenous to the island, but of the trees, shrubs, and other vegetables, which grow abundantly in all parts. On the leaves of many of these plants, the sheep, hogs, and goats were found to thrive and fatten exceedingly.

When the settlers first landed, there was not a single acre clear of wood on the island; and the trees were so bound together by a creeping shrub, called supple jack, interwoven in all directions, that it was very difficult to penetrate far among them. The commandant, small as his numbers were at first, by indefatigable activity soon caused a space to be cleared, sufficient for the requisite accommodations, and for the production of esculent vegetables of all kinds in the greatest abundance. He also soon managed to erect commodious houses for the shelter of himself and his party; and, from the favourable accounts which he transmitted to the Governor of the fertility of the island he had just taken possession of, a fresh detachment of convicts was sent thither in the month of October following, consisting of 20 men and 10 women. Under the able guidance of Lieutenant King, this little Colony went on in a state of increasing prosperity, until the month of December, 1788, when a conspiracy was formed by the convicts, to overpower the commandant and the small party of military stationed on the island, and afterwards to take the first vessel that might arrive, except the *Sirius*, which was too well armed, and to effect their escape to Otaheite, or some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, where they purposed to establish a settlement. This plot, however, was fortunately revealed to a seaman belonging to the *Sirius*, by a female convict who cohabited with him; and he immediately divulged it to his

master. Several of the conspirators confessed the share they had in it, and were subjected in consequence only to a slight punishment: but it awakened Mr. King's mind to the character of the persons with whom he had to deal, and induced him to take effectual steps for the prevention of any similar attempts in future; a precaution to which many Colonists, in the sequel, were, in all probability, indebted for the preservation of their lives and property.

On the 26th of February, in the following year (1789), the island was visited by a hurricane, which came on, early in the morning, in very heavy gales of wind and rain; several pines of 180 and 200 feet in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in circumference, were blown down. The gale had increased by noon to a dreadful degree, with torrents of heavy rain. Every instant pines and live oaks of the largest dimensions were laid prostrate by the fury of the blast, which, tearing up roots and rocks with them, left chasms in the earth of eight or ten feet in depth. Horror and desolation reigned around. A very large live oak tree was blown on the granary, which it dashed to pieces, and stove several casks of flour; but happily, by the activity of the officers and free people, the flour, Indian corn, and stores, were in a short time collected, and removed to the Commandant's house, with little loss. The storm now raged with the utmost violence; and, by one o'clock, there were as many trees torn up by the roots as would have required the labour of fifty men for a fortnight to have felled. Early in the afternoon the swamp and the vale were overflowed, and had every appearance of a large navigable river. The gardens, public and private, were totally destroyed; cabbages, turnips, and other plants, were blown out of the ground; and those which withstood the hurricane appeared as if they had been scorched. An acre of Indian corn, which grew in the vale, and would have been ripe in about three weeks, was totally destroyed. The direction of the hurricane was across the island, from the S. E.; and it is remarkable, that this is the only one that occurred during the whole period the island was inhabited.

In spite, however, of the wide spreading devastation occasioned by this most unwelcome visitant, the progress of the settlement experienced but a temporary interruption; for by the month of August, in the same year, it appears that Lieutenant King had cleared, on the public account, seventeen acres of ground, the whole of which was either sown or ready for sowing; and by the month of December following he had, besides erecting a new store-house and a redoubt, cleared twenty-eight acres of land, independently of what had been cleared by settlers and convicts on their own private account. His harvest, too, had yielded from four to six months' flour for all the inhabitants of his little settlement, exclusive of a reserve of double seed for twenty acres of ground: and, to crown all, he had got ten acres of land covered with a very promising crop of Indian corn.

In the beginning of the year 1790, Governor Phillip,—induced as well by the flattering representations which were received from Lieutenant King, of the growing prosperity of his settlement, as by the sterility of the soil in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, and his disappointment in not having received the long expected supplies from England,—determined to detach thither a large body of convicts, male and female, together with two companies of marines. The immediate advantages which, it was expected, would be derived from this arrangement, were these: that the garden-ground left by those who embarked would be occupied by those who remained, while the former occupants would, on their arrival at Lieutenant King's settlement, participate in the produce of gardens much more luxuriant, and be enabled to procure a much greater and less precarious supply of fish, and would finally be capable of contributing to their own subsistence by catching the birds, which, by this time, it was discovered settled in immense numbers, during the night, on Mount Pitt.

As the population of Norfolk Island would be very considerably increased by this detachment from the parent Colony, the Governor thought the presence of an officer of superior rank necessary. Major Ross of the Marines was, in consequence, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island, and Lieutenant King was recalled to head-quarters. From this intended embarkation for Norfolk Island, pregnant as it appeared with so many and such weighty advantages, one highly injurious consequence, which could not, however, be readily foreseen, resulted to both these infant establishments. It having been found, at this time, that great quantities of stock were killed, an order was immediately issued by the Governor, to prevent its further destruction, until some necessary regulations could be published; but the officers and people who were about to embark were not included in this prohibition. The mention of future regulations in this order instantly begat an opinion among the convicts that, on the departure of the ships, all the live stock in the Colony would be called in, and that the owners would be deprived of the benefits which they expected to derive from the possession of it. Under colour, therefore, of its belonging to those who were exempted in the late order, nearly all the stock of poultry, hogs, and goats, in the settlement, was in a few nights destroyed; and a wound inflicted on the independence of the Colony, which was not healed for many years afterwards.

The embarkation was delayed for some time, in the daily expectation of the arrival of supplies from England; but these not appearing, orders were at last given, on the 3d of March, 1790, for the two companies of marines, with their officers, and the colours of the corps, to embark on board the *Sirius* and the *Supply*. They accordingly, together with the Lieutenant-Governor and senior assistant surgeon of the settlement, embarked the same day. On the day following, 116 male and 68 female convicts, with 27 children, were put on board; and on the 5th both ships left the Cove. On the return of the *Sirius* from Norfolk Island, she was to have proceeded in quest of relief to China, should no supplies arrive from Europe in the interval. This vessel, however, to the universal dismay even of the most unthinking in both settlements, was lost upon a reef at Norfolk Island, on the 10th of the same month. Fortunately the soldiers and the greater part of the convicts had been previously landed at a place called "Cascade Bay." Bad weather ensued immediately afterwards; and continuing for several days, the provisions could not be landed in consequence of the violence of the surf. This delay, together with a knowledge that the provisions on the island were not adequate to the additional numbers that were now to be victualled, caused Captain Hunter to be particularly anxious to get the provisions in his ship on shore. The bad weather had, in the meantime, separated the *Sirius* from the *Supply*; but meeting with a favourable slant of wind on the 19th, Captain Hunter regained the island, from which he had been driven since the 12th, and stood for Sydney Bay, at the south end of it, where he found the *Supply*; and it being intimated by signal from the town, where, of course, they could form the best judgment, that the landing might be effected with any boat, they brought to in the windward part of the bay, with the ship's head off the shore. Boats were immediately dispatched from the ship; and it being perceived that she settled very much to leeward, the tacks were got on board, and all possible sail set to get her clear of the land. She could not, however, weather the reef off the S. W. end of the bay, the wind having shifted during the tack very unfavourably. The ship was then thrown in stays, which she unfortunately missed, and was, with great difficulty, wore clear of the breakers, and brought to the wind on the other tack, when every sail was again set. Finding that she still drifted fast on the shore, another attempt was made to stay her; but being out of trim, it did not succeed.

All the sheets and hallyards were then let fly, and an anchor cut away; but before it reached the ground, the vessel struck with great violence on the reef, very soon bulged, and was irrecoverably lost. Her officers and people fortunately were all saved, having been dragged on shore through the surf on a grating.

This day, which untoward circumstances had rendered so dismal, was remarkably fine; and at the moment of this heavy calamity there was very little wind. On the second day afterwards, permission was given to two convicts to go off to the ship, and endeavour to bring on shore what live hogs they might be enabled to save; but, with all that lamentable want of resolution and forethought which is characteristic of these people, when any temptation happens to be placed in their way, they both got intoxicated with what liquor had escaped the plunder of the seamen, and afterwards set fire to the ship in two places. When the light on board her was observed from the settlement, several shot were immediately fired at it; but the wretches would neither put it out, nor come on shore until a young man, a convict, with great intrepidity swam off through the surf, extinguished the fire, and forced them out of the ship.

The Lieutenant Governor, immediately after the loss of the *Sirius*, called a council of all the naval and marine officers in the island, when it was unanimously determined, that martial law should be proclaimed; that all private stock (poultry excepted) should be considered as the property of the Government; that justice should be administered by a Court Martial, to be composed of seven officers, five of whom were to concur in a sentence of death; and that there should be two locks upon the door of the public stores, whereof one key was to be in the keeping of a person appointed by Captain Hunter, in behalf of the seamen; and the other, of a person to be appointed in behalf of the military. The day following, the troops, seamen, and convicts being assembled, these resolutions were publicly read; and the whole confirmed their engagement to abide by them, by passing under the king's colours, which were displayed on the occasion. Shortly after this fatal accident the *Supply* returned to Port Jackson, leaving Captain Hunter and the crew of the *Sirius* at Norfolk Island. The news of this disaster created the greatest consternation among the inhabitants of Sydney. No succours had yet arrived from England; and the *Supply* was dispatched for relief, as a last resource, to Batavia. From this time till the 7th of August the prospects of the inhabitants of Norfolk Island were in the highest degree gloomy and distressing. For a long time the ration of provisions issued from the store, whether to officers, soldiers, sailors, or convicts, was only three pounds of flour, and one pint of rice; or, in lieu of flour, three pounds of Indian meal, or of wheat ground and not separated from the husks or the bran. And even at this reduced scale of ration, but a few days' more dry provisions remained in the stores. Their salt provisions, too, were so nearly expended, that while a bird or a fish could be procured, no salt meat was issued; and even when issued, the weekly ration was only one pound and a half of beef, or seventeen ounces of pork. What their situation might have been, but for the providential supply of birds that they met with, it is impossible to say. To themselves it had appeared too big with calamity to be contemplated without terror. On Mount Pitt they were fortunate enough to obtain, in an abundance almost incredible, a species of aquatic bird answering the description of that known by the name of the puffin. These birds came in from the sea every evening, in clouds which literally darkened the air; and descending on Mount Pitt, deposited their eggs in deep holes made by themselves in the ground, generally quitting them in the morning, and returning to seek their subsistence in the sea. From two to three thousand of these birds were frequently taken in one night. Their seeking their

food in the ocean left no doubt of their own flesh partaking of the quality of that upon which they fed: but to people circumstanced as were the inhabitants of Norfolk Island, this lessened not their value; and while any Mount Pitt birds were to be had, they were eagerly sought after by every body. The knots of the pine tree, split and made into small bundles, afforded the miserable inhabitants sufficient light to guide them through the woods in search of what was to serve them for their next day's meal.

During this calamitous scarcity, the agricultural labours of the settlement were not altogether suspended; for we find that by the beginning of the following year (1791) 114 acres of land had been cleared and cultivated, since the supercession of Lieutenant King by Lieutenant Governor Ross. On the 3d of September a further detachment of nearly two hundred male convicts and a sergeant's party were sent to this island, in the Salamander, with a proportionate quantity of stores and provisions, all of which were safely landed. By this time there were 190 acres of public ground in wheat and maize, besides 250 acres which had been cleared and cultivated by the settlers and convicts, for their own profit and support. In October, Mr. King (who had just returned from England, whither he had proceeded, as the bearer of the Governor's dispatches the preceding year, and where he had been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Navy, and appointed Lieutenant Governor of this island, to the prosperity of which he had so materially contributed,) resumed the command; and Major Ross, in consequence, returned to Port Jackson. Under his guidance the agricultural prosperity of the settlement went on with such prodigious rapidity, that, notwithstanding the great increase which had taken place in its inhabitants, the harvest of the year 1792 was nearly sufficient for their annual consumption. In the succeeding year there were, in the whole, about 356 acres of land in cultivation, the produce of which was as follows:--maize 10,152 bushels; wheat, 1,602 bushels; calavances, 350 bushels; potatoes, 50 tons: affording altogether a sufficiency of dry provisions for the whole population of this flourishing little community, which, in consequence of the frequent reinforcements sent from Port Jackson, amounted by this time to no fewer than 1,008 persons. In the year 1795, this settlement was not only able to support its own population, but had a considerable surplus for the use of the parent Colony. Plenty reigned throughout the island. Every barn was full. Immense quantities of pork were cured, and a supply of 40 tons was sent to Sydney. By the end of the ensuing year (1796), 1,528 acres of land were cleared and cultivated: and by a census that was taken of the live stock in the island, belonging to Government and individuals, it appears that the numbers at that period were as follow:--cattle, 6; horses, 6; asses, 6; sheep, 170; goats, 383; swine, 4,835; and poultry of all sorts (but more particularly turkeys, for the rearing of which this island is, perhaps, better suited than any other spot on the face of the globe) in the greatest abundance. Exclusive of this stock, 592,480 pounds of pork and mutton had been expended in the island, or exported from it to the parent Colony; all of which had been produced in the five years that had elapsed since its settlement, from the following inconsiderable stock, imported into it within that period:--3 head of cattle, 4 asses, 2 horses, 23 sheep, 13 goats, and 159 hogs.

The limits which we have assigned to ourselves will not allow us to enter into any further minute detail of the occurrences that took place on this island, between this period and its final evacuation, fifteen years afterwards. Suffice it to say, that it continued the seat of increasing happiness and prosperity. The inhabitants gradually found themselves surrounded with all the comforts, and most of the luxuries of life. Their gardens were gradually well stocked with abundance of all sorts of vegetables, and with a variety of the most

delicious fruits. The orange, lime, citron, lemon, pomegranate, guava, banana, vine, and melon, were all found to attain the highest degree of perfection. The sugar cane, the tea, coffee and cotton trees, thrived equally well. In short, this charming little island, which altogether only contains about 11,000 acres of land, was brought into so high a state of cultivation, and proved so exceedingly fertile and salubrious, that it was justly called a terrestrial paradise. Nevertheless, the difficulty of access to it, in consequence of the hedge of reefs by which it was fenced in; the want of a harbour, even for the smallest vessels; the great expense of maintaining a separate establishment there, and the increasing strength and prosperity of the parent Colony, which was able now to rely on its own resources; all conspired to determine the Government, perhaps wisely, to abandon an establishment that was no longer subservient to the colonization of New Holland. The evacuation, after having been the work of several years, was finally accomplished in the year 1811, to the infinite regret of the majority of the inhabitants, who, having for the most part shared the difficulties and privations attendant on the first settlement of this island, and having watched with a sort of parental fondness its gradual growth and maturity, tore themselves with regret from a spot endeared to them by so many cherished recollections. It was a heart-rending scene to behold them, with their wives and children, quitting abodes in which they had spent so many years of felicity, to go and raise, in their old age, new habitations, and to clear and cultivate new fields in an uninhabited country, and in a comparatively inhospitable climate. There were few of them, though sure to be abandoned by Government, and left entirely to their own resources, who would not have remained, had the power to go or stay been left to their option. It is, however, fortunate for the interests of their posterity, that Government did not allow them to indulge their inclination; for the greater part of them are now comfortably established in the fertile plains of Van Dieman's Land, where allotments of ground were assigned them double the extent of those they had possessed at Norfolk Island.

It is now high time to return to the settlement at Port Jackson, from which our narrative has so long wandered. The months of March, April, and May (1788), passed over without any occurrence worthy of being recorded. By a muster taken in this latter month, in conformity with the Governor's directions, it appeared that all the live stock in the Colony, of whatever description, whether belonging to Government or individuals, was only as follows:--1 stallion, 3 mares, 3 colts, 2 bulls, 5 cows, 29 sheep, 19 goats, 49 hogs, 25 pigs, 5 rabbits, 18 turkeys, 29 geese, 35 ducks, 142 fowls, and 87 chickens. On the 25th the Supply returned from Lord Howe's Island, which had been discovered a short time before by Lieutenant Ball, in the same vessel, and abounded with turtle, fifteen of which he had brought away with him when he had first visited it: but this time, to the great distress of the sick, and indeed to the serious disappointment of every one, he had been forced to return without having caught any, although he had been sent thither for the express purpose of procuring a cargo of them.

Exemplary punishments were now daily becoming more necessary. The live stock, upon the increase of which the progress, nay, even safety of the Colony, was so obviously dependent, that, at this remote period, it is scarcely to be credited that any wretch could have been improvident and depraved enough to destroy it, was nightly diminishing; huts and tents were broken open, particularly towards the end of each week; and whatever food they contained was stolen from them: and it was found, that numbers of the convicts took no care to husband their ration, so as to make it last the seven days, to support them during which period it was served out from the store; but were in the habit of consuming

the whole by the end of the third or fourth day. The obvious consequence of this improvidence was, that those who acted in this manner were necessarily obliged, in order to prevent themselves from starving, to steal from those who had been more thrifty. Numbers of them at this period seem to have been seized with an insatiable voracity; and one of them indulged this propensity so far, that immediately on receiving his weekly allowance of flour (8lbs.), he went home, and made it into cakes, which he devoured at one meal. He was, however, justly punished for this act of gluttony; he became in a short time speechless and senseless, and expired the following day, a loathsome mass of putridity, and a dreadful example to wretches like himself.

In the month of June the Colony sustained a severe loss, by the neglect of a convict, who had charge of the cattle. He unfortunately suffered them to stray out of his sight; and two bulls and four cows (the whole stock of black cattle, but one cow, which was shortly afterwards shot by the Governor's order), were lost, and not discovered until about fifteen years afterwards, when they and their progeny were found in a beautiful tract of land, now called "The Cow Pastures," where they had multiplied prodigiously. They have not, however, proved of any utility to the Colony.

In the middle of this month a slight shock of an earthquake was felt. It lasted two or three seconds, and was accompanied with a distant noise like the report of cannon.

In the month of July it appears, from an official report of the state of the sick, made by the principal surgeon, that there were thirty-six marines and sixty-six convicts under medical treatment.

In the month of September, it was found that the small quantity of wheat which had been sown wore so unpromising an appearance, both at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, that there was reason to apprehend a total failure of seed-wheat for the next season. The Governor, therefore, thought it expedient to dispatch the *Sirius* to the Cape of Good Hope, for a fresh supply of seed, and also for a cargo of flour, the stock of which was now rapidly diminishing. On her departure, one pound of flour was deducted from the weekly ration of those who received the full proportion, and half a pound from such as were at an allowance of two-thirds. The month of November commenced with the establishment of a new settlement at the head of the harbour, which now goes by the name of Parramatta. This town is situated at the distance of about eighteen miles by water, and fifteen by land, from Sydney, and is built along a small fresh water stream that falls into Port Jackson harbour, which, for the last seven or eight miles, is only navigable for boats of twelve or fifteen tons burden. It consists at present principally of one street, about a mile in length; and contains many good buildings, which, with the government house, the new orphan house, and some gentlemen's seats that are situated on the surrounding eminences, render it, upon the whole, a very beautiful and pleasing little town. Its population has increased to about 1200 souls.

The first day of the new year (1789) was celebrated as a holiday, by a suspension of all kinds of labour, and by hoisting the colours at a small fort or redoubt, which had by this time been completed, on the extremity of the western point of land that forms one of the entrances of Sydney Cove. This redoubt has continued ever since, and at present goes by the name of Dawe's Battery. The ration of provisions, though less, as it has been stated, by a pound of flour, than the proper allowance, was yet sufficiently ample not to excite any great degree of discontent; nor was labour in any wise diminished by it. Yet, when it came to be ascertained how many persons were employed in cultivation, it appeared that there were only 250; a very small number indeed to raise a sufficiency of grain for the

supply of the Colony. The rest were occupied in constructing stores, houses, wharfs, and other necessary public works. Many too were found to be utterly incapable, through age and infirmity, of performing any sort of labour whatever; and the civil and military establishments filled up the catalogue of those unassisting in cultivation. The soil immediately contiguous to the settlement was found to be barren in the extreme: at Parramatta it was better, but still far from being fertile; yet whatever expectation could be formed of successful cultivation in the country, rested as yet in that quarter. This sterility of soil, combined with the extreme indolence of the convicts, who, foolishly conceiving that they had no interest in the success of their labours, exerted themselves as little as possible, rendered the prospects of the Colony at this period any thing but cheering.

The Cove was now, for the first time, left without a ship; a circumstance not only striking by its novelty, but which forcibly drew the attention of the inhabitants to the peculiarity of their situation. The transport vessels had, by this time, been all discharged from the employment of Government, and were on their way back to England. The *Sirius* was gone upon a long voyage, to a distant country, for supplies, the arrival of which, although they were of the first necessity, was very precarious and remote; the *Supply* had left them to look after and determine the position of a dangerous reef, that had been seen, a little while before, by Mr. Blackburn, in the *Golden Grove* store-ship; a service of the most perilous description, in an unknown ocean, and likely enough to draw upon those employed in it the very calamity which they were seeking to instruct others to avoid. Knowing, as all persons in the settlement must have known, how intimately connected the safety of the whole community was with the success of the two vessels which were performing these hazardous duties, the deep and painful interest with which every individual must have looked forward to their return, may be more easily imagined than described.

While the Colony was thus dependent for its very existence on external supplies, the arrival of which was, at the best, so extremely precarious, the preservation and husbanding of the provisions in hand obviously became a duty of the first importance, and attracted, in consequence, the most serious attention of the Governor. The Commissary, by his directions, had been for some time past making an accurate survey of the public store. Going to it early one morning, he found the wards of a key, which had been broken in the padlock that secured the principal door, and which it was the duty of the patrols to visit and inspect every night. On entering, he perceived that a harness cask had been opened, and some provisions taken out of it. It being supposed that the wards of the key might lead to a discovery of the perpetrator of this atrocious deed, they were sent to a convict blacksmith, an ingenious workman, through whose hands most of the work passed that was done in his line. He immediately knew that they belonged to a soldier of the name of Hunt, who had received, in the course of the preceding month, seven hundred lashes, for being absent from his post as a sentinel. He had, a little time before, brought the key to this blacksmith to be altered, who instantly identified it. Hunt was, therefore, immediately apprehended; but, offering to give some material information, he was admitted an evidence on the part of the Crown; and made an ample confession before the Lieutenant Governor and the Judge Advocate, in which he accused six other soldiers of having been concerned with him, for a considerable time past, in the diabolical practice of robbing the store of liquor and provisions in large quantities. He stated, that having formed their party, seven in number, and sworn one another to secrecy and fidelity, they procured and altered keys to fit the different locks on the three doors of the provision store; and it was agreed,

that whenever any one of the seven should be posted there as a sentinel, during the night, two or more of the gang, as they found it convenient, were to come, at the hours when they knew their associate would have the store under his charge, and by means of the keys enter it, and remain shut up there until they had procured as much liquor and provisions as they could take off. Thus, if the patrols visited the store while they chanced to be within its walls, the doors were found locked and secure, the sentinel alert and vigilant on his post, and the store apparently safe.

Fortunately for the settlement, on the night preceding this discovery, one of the party intended to have profited by his situation as sentinel, and to have entered the store alone, for the purpose of plundering it without the participation of his associates: but while he was standing with the key in the lock, he heard the patrol advancing. The key had done its office; but as he knew that the lock would be examined by the corporal, in his fright and haste to turn it back again he mistook the way, and was compelled to leave the wards in it.

On this information, the six soldiers whom he accused were taken up and tried, when, the evidence of the accomplice having been confirmed by several strong corroborating circumstances (among which it appeared that the store had been broken into, and robbed by them at various times for upwards of eight months), they were all found guilty, by the unanimous decision of the Court, and sentenced to suffer that death which so flagrant a breach of trust had justly merited. Their defence consisted wholly in accusing the accomplice of having been the first to propose and carry this iniquitous plan into effect, and afterwards to accuse and ruin those whom he had seduced into a participation of his guilt. But the crime, in a community so circumstanced, was of too heinous a nature to admit of pardon; and the sentence of the law was accordingly put in execution a few days after the trial; the whole of them admitting at the time the justice of their punishment.

Some of these unhappy men were held in high estimation by their officers; but the others, together with the accomplice Hunt, had been long verging towards this melancholy fate. Four of them had been tried for the death of one of their comrades, of the name of Bulmore, which happened in a contest with one of them a few months before. The liquor which they were in the habit of purloining from the store occasioned frequent intoxication; and this again was productive of much disorderly conduct, for which, by the sentence of a Court Martial, they had been more than once severely punished. The source of all these evils was found to be a connexion which subsisted between them and some of the worst of the female convicts, at whose huts, notwithstanding the regulations which had been framed to prevent such intercourse, they found means to enjoy their ill-acquired plunder.

On the morning of their execution, one of them declared to the clergyman who attended him, that similar practices had been carried on to a considerable extent at the store at Parramatta, by similar means. No discovery, however, was made in consequence of this information; although it was generally believed that the soldier would not, in his dying moments, have falsely accused men of a crime which they had never committed.

After an absence of seven months and six days, to the great satisfaction of every person in the Colony, his Majesty's ship *Sirius* anchored in the Cove, from the Cape of Good Hope. Off the southern extremity of Van Dieman's Land, which at this time was supposed to be part of New Holland, she had received considerable damage, in a very heavy gale of wind; her head was torn from the cut-water, and she was afterwards found altogether very much weakened. She brought 127,000 pounds of flour for the settlement, and a twelve-

month's provisions for her own crew; but this supply was very inadequate, as the short space of four months, at a full ration, would exhaust it. To people, however, so situated, it was very welcome; and her return for a while gladdened every heart. Captain Hunter had forwarded the dispatches intrusted to him by Governor Phillip in a Dutch ship which he fell in with at the Cape; at which place he learnt from a whaler, that happened to touch there, that Government were only waiting to hear of the safe arrival of the first adventurers at their destined haven, to send out a strong reinforcement to them. As it was hoped that ministers must have been long in possession of this intelligence, a general belief prevailed that supplies were at that hour on their passage to the Colony.

From the settlement at Parramatta, or, as it was then termed, Rose Hill, two soldiers of the detachment on duty there were reported, early in the month of May, to be missing. They had strolled away from it in search of the sweet tea plant, which abounds in the vicinity; and, it was supposed, had wandered in some of the surrounding thickets, till, oppressed with hunger and fatigue, they sunk exhausted, when they were but a short distance, perhaps, from the relief which they so earnestly sought for. To guard, as much as possible, against the recurrence of similar accidents, the Governor went out with a party, in a direction due south, and caused the trees to be marked all the way with axes, in order that, if any one who had lost himself should cross upon this line, he might, by following it, again reach the settlement. The strictest orders were at the same time given, to prevent the convicts from straggling beyond the limits which were marked and known.

In the month of August the rapid increase of crime and enormity, which had taken place both at Sydney and Parramatta, produced the first attempt towards the organization of a regular police. A night watch was established at both places; but as the Governor was unavoidably compelled to select the first members of his little police from a body of men who had been all their lives addicted to larcenous abstraction, it was hardly to be expected, if they even learnt to respect private property themselves, that they would prove any great restraint to the dishonest propensities of others. In the event, however, more benefit was derived from their exertions than the most sanguine had dared to anticipate. The dread and detestation in which they were soon held by their fellow-prisoners furnished the most convincing proof of their utility.

In the month of November, the long expected supplies from England not having arrived, a prudent reduction of one-third was made in the ration of the men, with the exception of spirits. As the women were already upon two-thirds of the men's allowance, and as most of them had children, of different ages, who could very well have eaten part of their mother's ration as well as their own, the Governor's humanity would not allow him to make any alteration in their ration for the present. As it was soon remarked, too, that of this reduced ration, which was issued on the Saturday, the major part of the convicts had none left on the Tuesday night, the Governor ordered, that in future the provisions should be served, in equal proportions, on Saturdays and Wednesdays. By this arrangement he foresaw that the more provident would be, in some measure, protected from the depredations of those who were less so; and that the people in general would be better qualified to perform the daily labour that was required from them.

In the latter end of this month the harvest was got in. The ground in cultivation at Parramatta produced rather more than 200 bushels of wheat, about 35 of barley, and a small quantity of oats and Indian corn: the whole of which was meant to be reserved for

seed. At Sydney, the spot of ground called the Governor's Farm, which had been sown only with barley, produced about 25 bushels. Such was the produce of the first harvest that was reaped in these Colonies. How different is the result now!

In the month of March, in the following year, the expected supplies not having arrived, a large body of convicts, as it has been already stated, were dispatched to Norfolk Island, in consequence of the superior means of support which that island afforded; and upon their departure it became necessary to reduce the ration still further. It was to the Governor a distressing duty: but there was no alternative. The ration now was settled at four pounds of flour, two pounds and a half of pork, and one pound and a half of rice; and it was directed to be issued daily, and to every person in the settlement, without distinction of sexes or condition.

The prospects of the Colonists were now gloomy in the extreme: and to complete the horrors of their situation, the Supply returned, in the month of April, from Norfolk Island, with an account of the loss of the *Sirius*, the particulars of which have been already detailed. A thunder cloud of calamity seemed now ready to burst over their heads, and to threaten universal destruction. The ships that had been so long expected with supplies were, indeed, still daily looked for, but with an almost hopeless despair; and the vessel, that was to have gone in quest of relief for their distresses, was irrecoverably lost to them. Anticipated famine was depicted in every countenance; and the whole weight of this dreadful calamity seemed to rest on each individual of the community.

The state of the Colony at this period is detailed by Mr. Collins in such pathetic language, that we cannot here avoid giving a literal extract from his admirable work, to which, indeed, we have been already largely indebted. "In this exigency," says he, "the Governor thought it necessary to assemble all the officers of the settlement, civil and military, to determine on what measures were necessary to be adopted. At this meeting, when the situation of the Colony was thoroughly weighed, and placed in every point of view, it was determined to reduce still lower what was already too low; the ration was to be no more than two pounds and a half of flour, two pounds of pork, one pint of peas, and one pound of rice, for each person, for seven days. This allowance was to be issued to all descriptions of people in the Colony; children under eighteen months to be excepted, who were to have only one pound of salt meat. Every exertion was to be made, both at Sydney and at Botany Bay, in fishing, for the general benefit: all private boats were to be surrendered to the public use: every effort was to be put in practice to prevent the robbing of gardens; and, as one step towards this, all suspicious characters were secured and locked up during the night. People were employed to kill for the public such animals as the country afforded; and every step was taken that could save a pound of the salt provisions in the store. It was proposed to take all the hogs in the settlement as private property: but, as it was absolutely necessary to keep some breeding sows, and the stock being small and very poor, that idea was abandoned. It was well known that the integrity of the people employed in fishing could not be depended upon. The officers of the settlement, therefore, voluntarily took upon themselves the unpleasant task of superintending them; and the fishing boats in future never went out without an officer, either by day or night: but the quantity of fish taken this month (April), after the 7th, was not often much more than equal to supply the people employed in the boats with one pound of fish per man, which was allowed them in addition to their ration. The small boats, the property of individuals, were, therefore, returned to their owners; and the people who had been employed in them, together with the seamen of the *Sirius*, who had just returned from Norfolk Island,

were placed in the large boats belonging to the settlement. Neither was much advantage gained by employing people to shoot. At the end of the month only three small kangaroos had been brought in."

"The necessity for procuring relief became every day more pressing. The voyage of the *Sirius* to China was at an end; and nothing had yet arrived from England, though arrivals were hourly expected. It was the natural and general opinion, that their present situation was to be attributed to accident, rather than procrastination. It was more probable that the vessels which had been dispatched by the British Government had met with some distress, that had either compelled them to return, or had wholly prevented them from any further prosecution of their voyage, than that any delay should have taken place in their departure. The Governor, therefore, determined on sending the *Supply* armed tender to Batavia; and as her commander was most zealously active in his preparations for the voyage, she was soon ready for sea. Her tonnage, however, was trifling, when compared with their necessities. Lieutenant Ball was, therefore, directed to procure a supply of eight months' provisions for himself, and to hire a vessel, and purchase 200,000lbs. of flour, 80,000lbs. of beef, 60,000lbs. of pork, and 70,000lbs. of rice, together with some necessaries for the hospital. The expectation of this relief was indeed distant; but it was more to be depended upon than that which might be coming from England. A given time was fixed for the return of the *Supply*; but it was impossible to say when a vessel might arrive from Europe. In the meantime, whatever might be their distress, it would be some alleviation to look forward to a certain fixed period, when it might be expected to be removed. Lieutenant Ball's passage lay through the regions of fine weather; and the hope of every one was fixed upon the little vessel that was to convey him; yet it was painful to contemplate their existence, as depending upon her safety; to consider that a rough sea, a hidden rock, or the violence of elemental strife, might, in one fatal moment, precipitate them, with the little bark which had all their hopes on board, to the lowest abyss of misery. In the well known ability and undoubted exertions of her commander, however, under God, all placed their dependence; and from that principle, when she sailed, instead of predicting mischance, they all, with one wish for her return, fixed and anticipated the period at which it might reasonably be expected."

"She sailed on the 17th of April, having on board Lieutenant King, the late commandant of Norfolk Island, who was charged with the Governor's dispatches for the Secretary of State, and Mr. Miller, the late commissary, whose ill state of health obliged him to quit the country. Mr. Palmer, the purser of the *Sirius*, was appointed in his place. The following was the state of the provisions in the store at this time:—pork 23,851lbs., beef 1,280lbs., rice 24,455lbs., pease 17 bushels, flour 56,884lbs., biscuit 1,924lbs. The duration of the *Supply's* voyage was generally expected to be six months; a period at which, if no relief arrived from England in the meantime, they would be found, even at their present miserable allowance, without salt provisions, rice, and pease. The Governor, from a motive that did him immortal honour, in this season of general distress, gave up three hundred weight of flour, which was his Excellency's private property; declaring that he wished not to see any more at his table than the ration which was received in common from the public store, without any distinction of persons; and to this resolution he rigidly adhered, wishing that if a convict complained, he might see that want was not unfelt even at Government House."

"On the 20th of April the following was the ration issued from the public store to each man for seven days:—flour two pounds and a half, rice two pounds, pork two pounds. Was this a ration for a labouring man? The two pounds of pork when boiled, from the length of time

that it had been in the store, shrunk away to almost nothing; and when divided, barely afforded three or four morsels. The inevitable consequence of this scarcity of provisions ensued; labour stood nearly suspended for want of energy to proceed; and the countenances of the people plainly bespoke the hardships which they underwent. The convicts, however, were employed for the public in the forenoon, and such labour was obtained from them as their situation would allow. The guard house on the east side of the Cove was finished, and taken possession of during the month."

"The Governor had assembled the convicts, and informed them that very severe punishments would follow the conviction of persons guilty of robbing gardens; and he at the same time strongly inculcated the absolute necessity that existed for every man to cultivate his own garden. To the few who, from never having been industrious, had not any ground sown or planted with vegetables, he allotted a small but sufficient spot for their use, and encouraged them in their labour by his presence and directions; but they preferred any thing to honest industry, and availed themselves of the peculiar situation of the Colony to commit thefts, which it became necessary to punish with great severity. One convict was executed. Those people, though the major part of them were locked up during the night, were ever on the watch to commit depredations on the unwary during the hours when they were at large, and never suffered an opportunity to escape them. A female convict was robbed of her week's provisions; and, as it was impossible to replace them from the public store, she was left to subsist on what she could obtain from the bounty (never more truly laudable than at this distressing juncture) of others who commiserated her situation. One poor woman about this time killed herself by overloading her stomach with flour and greens, which she had made into a mess."

"The expedient of shooting for the public not being found to answer, 60lbs. of pork only having been saved, the game killers were called in, and the general exertion was directed to the business of fishing."

"It was naturally to be expected that the miserable allowance which was issued would affect the health of the labouring convicts; and the truth of this expectation was verified by an event which occurred in the month of May. An elderly man dropped down at the store. Fainting with hunger, and unable, through age, to hold up any longer, he was carried to the hospital, where he died the next morning. On being opened, his stomach was found quite empty."

"The fishing tackle began now to decrease with their other necessities. To remedy this inconvenience, they were driven by necessity to avail themselves of some knowledge which had been gained from the natives; and a convict, a rope-maker, was employed to spin lines from the bark of a tree which they used for the same purpose."

"The greatest quantity of fish caught at any one time during the month of May was 200lbs. Once, indeed, the seine was full; but, through the ignorance or the wilfulness of the people employed to land it, the greatest part of its contents escaped. In the whole, upwards of 2000lbs. were taken in the course of the month; which produced a saving of 500lbs. of pork, being the allowance of thirty-one men for four weeks."

"Very little labour could be expected from men who had nothing to eat. Nevertheless, as it was necessary to think of some preparations for the next season, the convicts were employed in getting the ground ready, both at Sydney and Parramatta, for the reception of wheat and barley. The quantity of either article, however, to be now sown, fell far short of what their necessities required."

"The first and second days of June were exceedingly unfavourable to the situation

of the unhappy colonists of Port Jackson; heavy rains and blowing weather obstructed labour, and prevented fishing. But it was decreed that on the third day they should experience sensations to which they had been strangers ever since their departure from England. In the afternoon of that day, to the inexpressible satisfaction of every heart in the settlement, the long-looked-for signal was made for a ship at the South Head. Every countenance was instantly cheered, and wore the lively expressions of eagerness, joy, and anxiety. The whole settlement was in motion and confusion. Notwithstanding it blew very strong at the time, the Governor's Secretary, accompanied by two other gentlemen, immediately went off, and at some risk (for a heavy sea was running in the harbour's mouth) reached the ship for which the signal had been made, just in time to give directions which placed her in safety in Spring Cove. She proved to be the *Lady Juliana* transport, from London, from whence they learned, with no small degree of wonder and mortification, that she had sailed on the 29th of July, (full ten month's before) with 222 female convicts on board."

The colonists had long conjectured that the non-arrival of supplies must have been owing either to accident or delays in the voyage, and not to any backwardness on the part of Government in sending them out. They now found that their disappointment was ascribable to a combination of these causes: for it was not till the September following the departure of the *Lady Juliana*, that H. M. ship *Guardian*, of 44 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Riou, had sailed from England, having on board (with what was in the *Lady Juliana*) two years' provisions for the settlement; a supply of clothing for the marines; a large quantity of sails and cordage; sixteen chests of medicines; fifteen casks of wine; a supply of bedding and blankets for the hospital, and a large quantity of unmade clothing for the convicts, with an ample assortment of tools and implements of agriculture.

At the Cape, Lieutenant Riou took on board a quantity of stock for the settlement, and completed a garden which had been prepared under the immediate inspection of Sir Joseph Banks, and in which there were one hundred and fifty of the finest fruit trees, several of them bearing fruit. There was scarcely an officer in the Colony who had not his share of private property embarked on board of this richly freighted ship.

It may, then, easily be imagined what a general feeling of regret was excited throughout the Colony, when it was learnt, that on the 23d day of December, 1789, the *Guardian* struck against an island of ice in latitude  $45^{\circ} 54'$  south, and longitude  $41^{\circ} 30'$  east, whereby she received so much injury, that Lieutenant Riou was compelled, in order to save her from instantly sinking, to throw overboard the greater part of her valuable cargo. The stock on board, viz.--seven horses, sixteen cows, two bulls, two deer, and a number of sheep and goats, were killed, the garden destroyed, and the ship herself saved only by the interposition of Providence, and the admirable conduct of her commander.

The *Guardian* was a fast sailing ship, and would probably have reached Port Jackson in the latter end of January, or the beginning of February. At that period the large quantity of live stock in the Colony was daily increasing; the people required for labour, were, compared with their present state, strong and healthy; the necessity for dividing the convicts, and sending the *Sirius* to Norfolk Island, would not have existed; the ration of provisions, instead of the diminutions which had been unavoidably made in it, would have been increased to the full allowance; and the tillage of the ground would have been carried on with that spirit which was necessary to render the settlement independent of the parent country for the means of subsistence. Such were the checks to the progress of this

infant establishment, that resulted from this calamitous disaster; checks which it required years entirely to surmount.

In addition to the above distressing news, which was thus brought by the *Juliana*, the colonists learned that 1000 convicts were to sail at the latter end of the preceding year (1789). The joy, therefore, that had been diffused at first by the arrival of this vessel, was greatly damped by the variety of unwelcome intelligence which she conveyed. The supply of provisions on board of her was so inconsiderable, as only to admit of an addition of one pound and a half of flour being made to the weekly ration; and even this increase to it was to be justified rather by the emaciated looks of the people, than by the state of the stores. When the women were disembarked, many of them were sinking under the infirmities of old age; and, instead of being capable of labour, were themselves in need of assistance. On landing the provisions and stores, it was found that twenty casks of flour were destroyed, from the leakiness of the vessel, which was totally unfit to perform such a voyage. This was a serious loss, at a period when only four pounds of flour constituted a man's allowance during seven days. From this state of starvation, however, the colonists were shortly afterwards effectually relieved by the arrival of the *Justinian* store-ship from England, after a short passage of five months. This ship was off the entrance of Port Jackson on the 2d of this month, (June, 1790) and would have arrived before the *Lady Juliana*, had not a sudden change of the wind, aided by a current, driven her as far northward as Black Head, where she was very nearly lost, but providentially escaped, by coming to an anchor, though close in with some dangerous rocks. The wind at the time was dead on the shore, and the rocks so near her when she anchored, that the rebound of the surfs prevented her from riding with any considerable strain on her cable. Had that failed, the colonists would never have seen the *Justinian* or her valuable cargo of stores and provisions. They learned by this vessel that three transports might be hourly expected, having on board the thousand convicts, of whom they had before heard by the *Juliana*, together with detachments of a corps raised for the service of the Colony, and called "The New South Wales Corps."

On the day following the arrival of this vessel the full ration was ordered to be issued, and the labours of the Colony were recommenced with as much vigour as the debilitated state of the convicts would permit.

That Norfolk Island, whose situation at this time every one was fearful might call loudly for relief, should as quickly as possible receive its share of the supplies which had arrived by these vessels, it was resolved to dispatch the *Lady Juliana*; but as she required some repairs before she could undertake this voyage with safety, carpenters were immediately sent on board her, and employed to sheath her bends, which were very defective.

Towards the latter end of this month, the *Surprise*, *Neptune*, and *Scarborough*, transports, arrived; but in a most lamentable state of sickness: many of the miserable wretches on board of them died in the boats, as they were being towed on shore; or on the wharf, as they were being lifted out of the boats: both the living and the dead were such horrid spectacles, as had never, perhaps, been seen in any country.

All possible expedition was used to get the sick on shore; for even while they remained on board, many died. Parties were immediately sent into the woods, to collect a berry of the country, which, for its extreme acetosity, was deemed by the surgeons a most powerful antiscorbutic. Among other regulations, orders were given for baking a certain

quantity of flower into pound loaves, to be distributed daily among the sick, as it was not in their power to prepare it themselves. Wine and other necessaries were judiciously administered to those whose situations required such comforts; but, notwithstanding these indulgences, many of the wretches had recourse to stratagem to obtain more than their share, by presenting themselves under different names and appearances, to those who had the delivery of these articles; or by exciting the compassion of those who could control their distribution. Blankets were sent to the hospital in sufficient numbers to make every patient comfortable; in spite of which, they watched the moment when any one died to strip him of his covering, although dying themselves, and could only be prevented by the utmost vigilance from exercising such inhumanity in every instance. The total number of sick in the hospital, and the temporary tents which were erected for their reception, were three hundred and forty-nine. This was at the end of June, and on the 13th of July there were four hundred and eighty-eight persons under medical treatment, at and about the hospital: a dreadful sick list! Such of the convicts as were tolerably healthy were sent to Parramatta to be employed in agricultural and other labours; but the number fit for such occupations was very inconsiderable.

In the month of October the Supply returned from Batavia, having been absent from the Colony six months and two days. Lieutenant Ball had arrived at Batavia on the 6th of June, and had immediately hired a Dutch snow, which was to sail shortly after him, with the provisions that he had purchased for the Colony. These were as follow:--21,021 lbs. of flour, 270,000 lbs. of rice, and a large quantity of salt provisions; the whole cargo together having cost £11,688 sterling. Besides this most welcome supply, several little comforts were introduced into the Colony, her commander having paid the kindest attention to the wants of the officers, by executing all the little commissions with which he had been intrusted.

In the month of March, in the following year, (1791) the Governor again found it necessary to make a reduction in the ration, which, for each man, woman, and child above ten years of age, was directed to be as follows:--two pounds of flour, two pounds of rice, three pounds of pork, or four pounds of beef. Of this allowance the flour was the best article: the rice was full of weevils; the pork ill flavoured, rusty, and smoked; and the beef lean, and having been besides cured with spices, it was found truly impalatable. Much of both these latter articles when they came to be dressed could not be used; and, as they were the best that could be procured at Batavia, no inclination was excited by these specimens to try that market again. This reduced ration was continued till the commencement of the following August, when the Matilda, Atlantic, and Alexander, transports, having arrived within a few days of one another, and other vessels being expected, the full ration was again issued, after it had been suspended for twenty-one weeks.

On the 21st of September, his Majesty's ship Gorgon, of 44 guns, commanded by Captain John Parker, anchored within the Heads. She had sailed from England in the preceding March, and had touched at the islands of Teneriffe and St. Iago, and at the Cape of Good Hope, at which latter place she had remained six weeks, taking in 23 bulls, 23 cows, 68 sheep, 11 hogs, 200 fruit trees, a quantity of garden seed, and other articles for the Colony. Unfortunately all the bulls and seven of the cows died; but a bull calf, which had been dropped on board, arrived in good condition. She also brought six months' provision for about nine hundred people; besides stores for his Majesty's armed tender the Supply, and for the marine detachment.

By this ship, likewise, came a public seal to be affixed to all instruments drawn in

his Majesty's name; and a commission under the great seal, empowering the Governor for the time being to remit either absolutely or conditionally the whole or any part of the term for which felons or other offenders should have been, or might hereafter be, transported to the Colony; a power highly efficacious in promoting reformation, and stimulating the convicts to habits of virtue and industry.

In determining the device for the seal of the Colony, attention had been paid to its local and peculiar circumstances. On the obverse were the King's arms, with the Royal titles in the margin; on the reverse, a representation of convicts landing at Botany Bay received by Industry, who, surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pick-axe and a shovel, is releasing them from their fetters, and pointing to oxen ploughing, and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with a fort for its protection. The masts of a ship are seen in the Bay. In the margin are the words "*Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust.*" And for a motto, "*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*" The seal was of silver, and the devices extremely well executed.

The remaining transports of the fleet were now dropping in. On the 26th the *Active* arrived from England, and the *Queen* from Ireland: on board the former, besides a sergeant's guard, were 154 male convicts; and on board the latter, besides an officer's party, 126 male and 23 female convicts, and 3 children. Both these vessels had been unhealthy, and had buried many of the convicts during the passage. The masters of the *Queen* were openly accused by these poor creatures of having withheld from them their provisions; and upon inquiry before the Magistrates, it appeared, beyond doubt, that great abuses had been practised in the issuing of the provisions; but it was not possible to ascertain the quantity embezzled, so as to compel the deficiency to be made good on the spot. The proceedings of the Magistrates, however, were transmitted by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the parties were probably mulcted for their conduct on their return to this country.

The remainder of the transports that were expected, did not arrive till the middle of October. The *Albermarle*, which was off the coast some days, arrived on the 13th, with 250 male and 6 female convicts, her proportion of stores and provisions, and a sergeant's guard. The convicts of this ship made an attempt, in conjunction with some of the seamen, to seize her on the 9th of April, soon after she left England, and would in all probability have succeeded, but for the activity and resolution evinced by the master, Mr. George Bowen, who, hearing the alarm, had just time to arm himself with a loaded blunderbuss, which he discharged at one of the mutineers, William Syney, then in the act of aiming a blow with a cutlass at the man at the wheel, and lodged its contents in his shoulder. His companions, seeing what had befallen him, instantly ran below; but the master, his officers, and some of the seamen of the ship following them, soon secured the ringleaders, Owen, Lyons, and William Syney. A consultation was thereupon immediately held with the naval agent, the ship's company, and the military on board; the result of which was, the immediate execution of those two, at the fore-yard-arm. The *Albermarle* had, at this time, parted company with the rest of the transports, and no other means seemed so likely to deter the convicts from a similar attempt in future. It afterwards appearing that two seamen had supplied them with instruments for sawing off their irons, they were left at the island of Madeira, to be sent prisoners to England.

On the following day the *Britannia* arrived with 129 male convicts, stores and provisions, on board; and on the 16th the *Admiral Barrington*, the last of the ten sail of transports that had been dispatched to the Colony, anchored in the Cove, having on board a captain,

and a party of the New South Wales corps, with 264 male convicts, 4 women, and 1 child. She, too, had been unhealthy, having lost 36 convicts on the passage, and brought in 84 persons sick. She had on board the same proportion of stores and provisions as the other ships. The whole number of convicts now received into the Colony were;—male convicts, 1695; females, 168; and 9 children. There were also 8 free women, wives of convicts, and 1 child; making a total of 1881 persons, exclusive of the military. Upwards of 200 convicts, male and female, had died on their passage. The quantity of provisions received by these ships being calculated for the numbers on board of each for nine months only after their arrival; and, as from so large a body of convicts having been sent out, it was not probable that another supply would soon arrive, the Governor judged it expedient to send one of the transports to Bengal, to procure a cargo of provisions for the Colony; and he accordingly dispatched the *Atlantic* for that purpose, taking with her Lieutenant Governor King and his family, together with a party of settlers and others to be landed at Norfolk Island.

On the 1st of November information was received from Parramatta, that a body of 20 male convicts and 1 female of those lately arrived in the *Queen* transport from Ireland, each taking a week's provisions, and armed with tomahawks and knives, had absconded from that settlement with the chimerical idea of walking to China, or of finding some country wherein they would be received and entertained without labour. An officer from Parramatta, with a party of military, was immediately sent in pursuit of them; but he could not discover their route. A few days afterwards, the people in a boat belonging to the *Albermarle* transport, who had gone down the harbour to procure wood on the north shore, met with the wretched female who had accompanied them. She had been separated from the party for three days, and had wandered by herself, entirely ignorant of the direction she was walking in, until she came to the water-side, where, fortunately, she soon afterwards perceived the boat. Other boats were sent down the harbour the next day, and the woman's husband was also discovered, and taken back to the settlement. They had both suffered very considerably from fatigue, hunger, and heat. The man had lost his companions eight and forty hours before he was himself discovered; and no tidings of them were received for several days, although boats were constantly sent in search of them into the north west, and the lower arm of the harbour. Three of these miserable people, however, were found some time afterwards by some officers who made an excursion to the lagoon, which is between the harbour and Broken Bay; but, notwithstanding their distressed condition, they did not readily give themselves up; and, when questioned, said, that they wanted nothing more than to live free from labour. They were pardoned, and sent up to Parramatta; when, regardless of the hardships they had already experienced and were likely to experience again, they absconded a second time, a few days after their return. Parties were immediately sent in quest of them, and thirteen of the original runaways were discovered and brought back to the settlement in a state of the most deplorable wretchedness, being naked, and nearly worn out with hunger. Some of them had subsisted chiefly by sucking the flowering shrubs and wild berries of the woods; and the whole exhibited a picture of misery that seemed sufficient to deter others from committing the like extravagant folly. But the practice of flying from labour into the woods still continuing, the Governor caused all the convicts, who had arrived during the year, to be assembled; when he informed them of his determination to put a stop to their absconding, by sending out parties with orders to fire upon them wherever they should be met with: and he further declared, that if any were brought in alive, he would either land them in a part of the

harbour, whence they could not depart, or chain them together, with only bread and water for them to subsist on, during the remainder of their terms of transportation. Having thus endeavoured to impress them with the certainty of punishment if they offended in future, he forgave some of them for small offences which they had committed, exhorting them to go cheerfully to their labour, and changed their hours of work agreeably to a request which they had made to him. Four hundred and fifty of these poor wretches had received medicines from the hospital in the morning of the day when the Governor thus addressed them. The prevailing disease was a dysentery, accompanied with a general debility.

The Supply armed tender having completed her repair, sailed for England on the 26th. The services of this little vessel had endeared her, and her officers and crew, to the Colony. The regret, however, which the Colonists felt at parting with them, was lessened by a knowledge that they were quitting a country of want and misery for one of abundance and pleasure; where it was to be hoped that the eminent services they had rendered to the Colony, in the periods of its greatest emergencies, would be rewarded by that promotion to which they naturally looked forward, and indeed had an indisputable title.

At this time the public live stock in the Colony consisted of one stallion, one mare, two young stallions, two colts, sixteen cows, two calves, one ram, fifty ewes, six lambs, one boar, fourteen sows, and twenty-two pigs. The ground in tillage at and about Parramatta amounted to three hundred acres in maize, forty-four in wheat, six in barley, one in oats, four in vines, eighty-six in garden ground, and seventeen in the occupation of the New South Wales corps. In addition to which, there were one hundred and fifty acres cleared, ready to be sowed with turnips; ninety acres were in cultivation by free settlers; twenty-eight by officers, civil and military, at and about Sydney; and at Parramatta one hundred and forty acres were enclosed, and the timber thinned for cattle; making a total nine hundred and twenty acres of land thinned, cleared, and cultivated.

The mortality during the month of November was exceedingly great; fifty male and four female convicts died in that interval. Five hundred sick persons received medicine at the close of it. The extreme heat of the weather had increased the sick list exceedingly. A convict, while attending upon one of the gentlemen, in passing from his house to the kitchen without any covering on his head, received a coup de soleil, which at the instant deprived him of speech and motion, and, in less than twenty-four hours, of his life. The thermometer, on the day this event occurred, stood at noon at  $94\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit in the shade, and the N. W. wind (which is very properly called "the hot wind,") was blowing.

The number who died by sickness in the year 1791, was one person belonging to the civil establishment, two soldiers, one hundred and fifty-five male and eight female convicts, and five children; making in the whole twenty-eight more than had died during the preceding year. In the above time one male convict was executed, one drowned, four lost in the woods, (exclusive of the Irish convicts, who had absconded, and of whom no certain account has ever been procured), one destroyed himself, from the fear of undergoing punishment, which he wanted the resolution not to deserve; and eight men, one woman, and two children, had escaped from the settlement in vessels; making a loss of one hundred and eighty-nine persons.

In the early part of the following year (1792) several people died at Parramatta, some of whom were at labour, apparently in health, and yet were corpses in twenty-four hours afterwards. Their sufferings on their passage, combined with the lowness of the ration which had been issued to them ever since their arrival, were considered to be

the causes of these sudden fatalities. An extraordinary circumstance about this time attended the death of one poor creature, though it certainly did not occasion it. While dragging, with others, at a brick-cart, he was seized with a fainting fit, and when he recovered was laid down under a cart, which stood in the road, in order that he might be sheltered from the perpendicular rays of the sun. Being weak and ill he soon fell asleep: on waking, and feeling something tight about his neck, he put up his hand, when, to his amazement and horror, he grasped the folds of a large snake, of the boa constrictor species, which had twined itself round his neck. In endeavouring to disengage himself from it, the serpent bit him in the lip, which became instantly tumid. Two men, however, who were passing by at the moment, took it off and threw it on the ground, when it erected itself, and flew at one of them; but they soon killed it. The man, who had fainted at the cart, died the next morning; not, however, from the bite of the snake, but from general debility, aided, perhaps, by the shock which this extraordinary event had occasioned to his nervous system.

From the exhausted state of the public stores, it became again necessary to place the colonists on a very reduced ration. The convicts, in consequence, who were employed in clearing and cultivating the land in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, and who, for the most part, had been landed in a weak and sickly state, began again to wear a most miserable and emaciated appearance, and numbers of them sunk daily beneath the joint pressure of toil and privation. Nor was the condition of the Colony much improved by the arrival of the Pitt transport, which took place on the 14th of February. She, indeed, brought out a supply of salt provisions, calculated to serve the convicts on board of her, amounting to three hundred and nineteen males and forty-nine females, for ten months; but this supply could only furnish the Colony for forty days; and the colonists had, besides, the mortification to learn, that the Government had forbore to send out any dry provisions, imagining that they were not in immediate want of flour, and calculating that a supply had been sent from Calcutta, which, together with what had been procured from Batavia, with what had been sent from England, and with the grain that it was expected would have been grown in the settlements, would be more than adequate to their consumption. This was mournful intelligence at a period when there was only fifty-two days' flour and twenty-one weeks' salt provisions in the stores, at the reduced ration then issued. The colonists, however, buoyed themselves up with the hope, that when the dispatches, which had been forwarded to England by the *Justinian*, in July, 1790, should be received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the necessary supplies would be immediately dispatched to their relief. Besides the number of convicts already mentioned, which arrived by this vessel, Francis Grose, Esq. the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, and Major Commandant of the New South Wales corps, and a company of troops belonging to that corps, were added to the strength of this infant community, at a time when it was so little able to support its previous numbers.

With a dreadful sickness and an increasing mortality April commenced. The prospects of the Colonists were now daily becoming more obscured, and the horrors of approaching famine again began to stare them in the face. His Majesty's ship, *Guardian*, recalled forcibly to their recollection how much they had already suffered from misadventure; nor could they forget that the delay which had occurred in the voyage of the *Lady Juliana* transport, had proved scarcely less calamitous. The recent arrival, too, of the *Pit* without a supply of flour, spoke with a warning voice, and loudly demanded that every arm, which could wield a spade or a hoe, should be raised to make provision against the hour of want. Few,

however, in comparison with the measure of their necessities, were the numbers daily brought into the field, for the purpose of cultivation; and of those, who were fit for labour, by far the greater part carried hunger in their countenances. To increase the misery of their situation, the weather, from the commencement of the month, had been extremely bad; heavy storms of wind and rain having generally prevailed till the middle of the month, when fair weather succeeded. At Parramatta the gale had done much damage: many huts, which were built upon low ground, were rendered inaccessible; and the greater part of those which were wattled were soaked through; a large portion of the cleared ground was laid under water; and such corn as had not been reaped was completely beaten down. At Sydney the effects of the storm had been scarcely less severe: the houses were all leaky; and the seeds which had been recently sown were washed out of the ground. In the woods it had raged with equal violence: the people employed to kill game declared that it was dangerous to walk in the forest; and the ground, covered with huge limbs and trunks of trees, amply attested the truth of their report.

On the 13th of April a still further reduction was ordered to be made in the ration. Three pounds of flour, and two pounds of maize, with four pounds of pork, were to be served to each man; and three pounds of flour, and one pound of maize, with four pounds of pork, to each woman. The children received the usual proportion. The consequences which followed this diminution were such as had before happened, and as were, therefore, naturally to be anticipated. Thefts were multiplied, and, when detected, were palliated on the plea of hunger; and disease again made the most rapid strides among the debilitated objects which the gaols had crowded into the transports, and the transports had landed at these settlements.

It required something more than common perseverance to apply remedies to the various irregularities and crimes which sprung from this lamentable state of things, and something more than common ingenuity to counteract the artifices of those, whose whole mental energies were hourly directed to schemes of achieving depredations with impunity.

At the close of this month it was found that the mortality had been unprecedented. Distressing, however, as it was to see the poor wretches daily dropping into the grave, it was far more afflicting to observe the countenances and emaciated forms of many who remained, soon to follow their miserable companions. Every step was taken that could be devised to save them. A fishery was established at the South Head, exclusively for the use of the sick. The different people who were employed by individuals to kill game, were given up for the use of the hospital; and, to stimulate them, a reward was offered proportioned to their success. The weakest of the convicts were excused from all kinds of hard labour: but it was not hard labour that destroyed them; it was an entire want of stamina, which nothing but proper nourishment could repair.

This dreadful mortality was confined chiefly to the convicts who had arrived in the last year. Out of 122 male convicts, who came out in the *Queen* transport, from Ireland, only 50 were living at the beginning of May. The robberies which were hourly committed were nearly confined to this class of the convicts; and the wretches, who were concerned in the commission of them, were, in general, too weak to receive a punishment adequate to their crimes. Their universal excuse was hunger; which was, indeed, indubitable; but imperious necessity compelled the Magistrate to inflict punishment, when pity was the uppermost feeling of his heart.

The Indian corn, or maize, which was stolen and destroyed at this time, was computed at about one sixth of what had been raised. This was a most serious drawback on the

resources of the Colony. The Governor, in consequence, deemed it prudent to abridge the ration of flour to one pound and a half; and, as Indian corn was now necessarily become the principal part of each person's sustenance, hand-mills were set to work to grind it coarse for every person, both at Sydney and Parramatta. At the latter place, wooden mortars with a cover and pestle were also used to break the corn, and these pounded it much finer than it could be ground by the hand-mills: but it was an operation attended with much greater labour. The ration was now, on the whole, the worst that had been issued since the foundation of the Colony. The rice formerly given was much more nutritive than the Indian corn, now served in its stead; it could likewise be cooked in a much greater variety of ways than it was possible to prepare the corn in.

At this period the flour was reduced to a very inconsiderable quantity, twenty days' supply only remaining, at the new ration, and the salt provisions being only calculated for three months. It became, therefore, a natural, though melancholy, reflection, that had not such numbers died, both on their passage and since their landing, the survivors would not, at that hour, have had the miserable pittance which they were receiving. Thus strangely did they derive benefit and consolation from the calamitous fate of their fellow-sufferers.

The Colony continued in the same state of mortality and despair till the beginning of June, when it was observed, with infinite satisfaction, that the number of deaths diminished very rapidly. This gratifying change was attributed, by the medical gentlemen, to the quantities of fresh food which had been obtained at Parramatta by the people who were employed to shoot for the hospital; a sufficiency having been brought in at one time to supply the sick with fresh meat for a week; and, for the remainder of the month, in the proportion of twice or three times a week. Great quantities of vegetables had also been given to those who were in health, as well as to the sick, both from the public ground at Parramatta, which had produced most excellent turnips, and from the Governor's garden. A small quantity of rum had likewise been administered, from time to time, to the invalids, which was found to be of infinite service to them.

Notwithstanding the sickness and mortality, which had prevailed among the convicts, who came in the last ships, much labour had been performed at the new grounds by those, who were capable of handling the hoe and the spade. At this time the quantity of land in wheat, and ready for the reception of maize, was such, as, if not visited by a dry season, would, computing the rate of produce at what it was the preceding year, in which the crops had suffered considerably from drought, yield at least a sufficiency of grain for the present number of people during one twelvemonth. But every one doubted the possibility of getting the crop into the ground in proper time, unless the Colony should be very speedily relieved from its distresses; as the farther reduction which must shortly take place in the ration, unless succour arrived, would unavoidably be followed by a proportionate diminution of the daily labour. On the 20th, however, to the inexpressible joy of all ranks of people, the Atlantic storeship anchored in the Cove, with a cargo of rice, soujee, and dholl, from Calcutta. She had been much longer performing her voyage than was expected, in consequence of a delay that had occurred in procuring the articles required, and of her having besides met with much bad weather on her passage back. She brought two bulls and a cow, of the Bengal breed, together with twenty sheep and twenty goats; but they were all of such diminutive species, that, unless the breeds could be improved by those already in the Colony, very little benefit was for a length of time to be expected from their importation. Various seeds and plants also were received from the East India Company's botanical garden.

The supply of provisions received by this vessel being confined to grain, it became necessary to reduce the ration of salt meat, and, in consequence, only two pounds of pork were issued instead of four. To the former allowance of flour and maize, however, was added one pound of rice and one quart of pease. The different sorts of provisions received by this vessel were not much relished by the people. The flour of soujee, from their ignorance of the proper modes of preparing it for bread, soon became sour. The pease were complained of as boiling hard, and the rice was found to be full of husks. Some pork also, of which eight casks had been sent as an experiment, was, on being issued, found to be, for the most part, putrid. These circumstances, together with the smallness of the Bengal breed of cattle, excited a general hope among the inhabitants of the Colony that they might not be left to depend on that country for the necessary supplies. To the parent country all eyes were turned for speedy and substantial succour; and day after day was passed in the fruitless hope that the morrow would witness the long-wished-for arrival of ships from their native land.

While the Colonists were in this state of suspense and anxiety, some natives reported that they had seen ships in the offing, from the south shore of Botany Bay; and, as it was fresh in the remembrance of all, that the *Justinian*, after making the heads of Port Jackson, had been kept at sea for three weeks, a fond hope was cherished that the sun had shone upon the white sails of some approaching vessel, which had recently been discovered by the penetrating eyes of their savage neighbours. In this anxiety and expectation they remained till the 26th, when the long-looked-for signal was made; and in a few hours afterwards the *Britannia* storeship anchored in Sydney Cove, after a passage of twenty-three weeks from Falmouth. This vessel, it was found, was the first of three ships that were to be dispatched from England, with stores and provisions for the Colony. She had on board twelve months' clothing for the convicts, four months' flour, and eight months' beef and pork for all persons in the settlements, at full allowance, calculating their numbers at 4639. It was still a matter of doubt in England, whether the merchants of Calcutta had forwarded the supplies that were expected; and, to prevent accidents, the present supply was ordered. On the day following the *Britannia's* arrival, the ration was directed to be increased, for each man, to four pounds of maize, three pounds of soujee, seven pounds of beef, or in lieu thereof four pounds of pork, three pints of pease, and half a pound of rice. Two thirds of the above ration was to be issued to each woman and child above ten years of age, one half to each child above two and under ten years of age, and one-fourth to each child under two years of age.

Thus happily was the Colony once more put upon something like a full ration of provisions; a change that may well be supposed to have given universal satisfaction, more particularly as, at the arrival of the *Britannia*, there were in the public stores no more than twenty-four days' salt provisions, at the ration then issued. A delay of one month in her voyage must have placed the Colony in a state, the horrors of which it is dreadful to contemplate. But with this new and most seasonable succour all began to entertain new hopes, and to trust that their future labours would be crowned with success. In October following, the *Royal Admiral*, East Indiaman, anchored in the Cove, from England, having on board stores and provisions, together with 289 male, 47 female convicts, and a sergeant and 20 privates of the New South Wales corps. She also brought a master miller and carpenter. This vessel had been very sickly; but, owing to the humanity of Captain Bond and his officers, ten only of the convicts died on the passage. The pleasure of this arrival was heightened by the agreeable intelligence that the *Kitty* transport had sailed from England with provisions and a few convicts some weeks before Captain Bond, and

that this gentleman had left, at the Cape of Good Hope, an American brig, freighted on speculation with provisions for the Colony.

The cheering prospects which this gratifying intelligence opened to the Colonists, were overcast towards the close of this month, by the determination, which Governor Phillip signified, of quitting his government, and returning to England in the *Atlantic*. To this step he was induced by perceiving that his health hourly grew worse. His Excellency had the satisfaction, at the time he formed this resolution, of seeing the public grounds wear every appearance of a productive harvest.

The Colony had now been established within a few weeks of five years; and a review of what had been done in cultivation, under Governor Phillip's direction, in that period, will best evince the wisdom and vigour of his administration.

From a survey made by the Surveyor-General, it appeared that there were 208½ acres of wheat, 24½ of barley, 1186½ of maize, 121½ of garden ground, and 162½ acres besides, cleared of timber; making a total of 1703½ acres. The public stock, at the same time, was found to consist of 3 bulls, 2 bull calves, 15 cows, 3 female calves, 5 stallions, 6 mares, 105 sheep, and 43 hogs. Of the sheep the Governor gave, just before his departure, to each married settler, one ewe, for the purpose of breeding, and to others he gave such female goats as could be spared. His Excellency embarked on board the *Atlantic* on the 10th of December, 1792, and was received near the wharf, where his boat was lying, by Major Grose, the Lieutenant Governor, (to whom the government of the Colony devolved by his Majesty's letters patent, under the great seal of Great Britain,) at the head of the New South Wales corps, who paid him, as he passed, the honours due to his rank and situation.

We have now detailed, at considerable length, the early events that characterized the march of this Colony. This is by far the most interesting era in its history; and, as it is not compatible with the limits of this publication to proceed throughout with the same minuteness of detail, we can only, in the sequel, notice the most remarkable events that have occurred from the period of Governor Phillip's retirement to the present epoch.

The administration of Major Grose was, upon the whole, far from giving that general satisfaction which had resulted from that of his predecessor. The first act of his government was to make the military power superior to the civil; and on this principle all his measures proceeded. Early in February, 1793, a number of settlers, who had come out in the *Bellona*, were settled at a place which they called "Liberty Plains," and others at a district which is now termed "the Northern Boundary." But neither of these situations were remarkable for their fertility; and, indeed, the selection of these spots is the best proof of the little local knowledge which had been derived from a five years' residence on this continent. Notwithstanding, however, the general inferiority of the lands which had as yet been allotted to individuals, and the comparative fewness of the numbers who as yet cultivated on their own accounts, it is remarkable that so early as the commencement of the year 1794, the quantity of grain produced by settlers was equal to the produce of the public farms: so much more effectually do people exert themselves for their own benefit, than for the benefit of others.

The most remarkable event, that occurred during the government of this gentleman, was the establishment of a settlement on the fertile banks of the River Hawkesbury. This river had been discovered during the time of Governor Phillip; but the extent of rich land on its banks, and in its vicinity, and the extreme importance of water carriage at all times, but particularly in the infancy of societies, appear to have been overlooked by

him. To Major Grose, therefore, belongs the credit of having first settled a district, which has ever since been considered, and justly, the granary of the Colony. If the extreme fertility, however, of the lands on the banks of this river has contributed more than any other circumstance to the independence of this Colony, in point of food, the terrible inundations to which it is subject have, on several occasions, nearly reduced its inhabitants to a state of famine, by sweeping away the rich harvests of the husbandman, and destroying, in a few hours, the golden hopes of the year. Unfortunately, too, the risings of this river are not periodical, like those of the Nile, but happen at all times, as well when the crops are in stack, as when growing; when they are in the infancy of vegetation, as when they have attained maturity, and are fit for the sickle. A lively picture of these inundations is given in a recent account of this Colony. "These inundations," says the author\*, "frequently rise seventy or eighty feet above low water-mark; and, in the instance of what is still emphatically termed "the great flood," attained an elevation of ninety-three feet. The chaos of confusion and distress that presents itself on these occasions cannot be easily conceived by any one who has not been a witness of its horrors. An immense expanse of water, of which the eye cannot in many directions discover the limits, every where interspersed with growing timber, and crowded with poultry, pigs, horses, cattle, stacks and houses, having frequently men, women, and children clinging to them for protection, and shrieking out in an agony of despair for assistance: such are the principal objects by which these scenes of death and devastation are characterized.

Upon the whole, the administration of Major Grose was much more fortunate than that of his predecessor. On one occasion only was the Colony seriously distressed for provisions, during the two years he administered the government. This gentleman resigned the command on the 15th of October, 1794, to Captain Patterson of the New South Wales corps, the officer highest in rank then in the Colony, and sailed with his family for England, in the *Dædalus*, the following day. As Captain Hunter, however, who, to the universal satisfaction of all classes, it was found, had been appointed Governor of the Colony, on the return to England of Captain Phillip, was shortly expected, Captain Patterson did not consider himself justified in making any alteration in the mode of carrying on the different duties of the settlement now intrusted to his care and guidance.

On the 7th of August, 1795, Governor Hunter arrived, and on the 11th of the same month assumed the exercise of his authority. An address, signed by the civil and military officers, was presented to him a few days afterwards, to mark the joy which his return to a Colony, to the successful establishment of which his exertions had so largely contributed, universally inspired.

On the November following, the first printing press was established, since which period all public orders have been regularly printed and distributed throughout the Colony. On the 8th of the same month the Governor set out with a party in order to ascertain the truth of some rumours and imperfect accounts of the existence of the cattle lost in 1788, which had been circulated both by the natives and by some of the convicts who had been employed to shoot for the hospital. After travelling two days in a S. S. W. direction from Prospect Hill, where an agricultural establishment had been judiciously formed by Governor Phillip, the Governor and his party crossed the river which is now called "the Nepean," and, to their great surprise and satisfaction, fell in with a very fine herd of cattle, upwards of forty in number, grazing in very rich pastures. The next morning,

\* Mr. Wentworth.

as they were trying to kill a calf, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this herd had, in fact, sprung from the two bulls and five cows which had escaped from the settlement in 1788, of which circumstance considerable doubts were entertained by some gentlemen of the party, they were furiously attacked by a bull in the rear of the herd, which they were obliged to kill in their own defence. This bull, however, set their doubts on this head at rest more effectually, perhaps, than a calf would have done; for he had all the marks of the Cape cattle; viz. wide spreading horns, a moderate hump between his shoulders, and a short thin tail; and, as the cattle that had strayed away from the settlement were of this breed, no further doubt could be entertained that the herd thus discovered were their progeny.

The discovery of these cattle was, at the time, a subject of universal gratulation in the Colony, as it was imagined that they would prove a sure resource in times of need: but the anticipations that were thus formed have, it appears, proved nugatory. The greater part of these wild herds, indeed, have been destroyed by the settlers, who were, subsequently, established on the banks of the Nepean River; and the few that remain are now considered an evil, rather than a benefit; inasmuch as they occupy and prevent the colonization of one of the most fertile districts in the Colony.

An extraordinary meteorological phenomenon occurred at the Hawkesbury, in the beginning of the month of November. Four farms there were totally cut up by a fall, not of hail or snow, but of large flakes of ice. It was stated by the officer in command of the military detachment stationed there, that the shower passed in a N. W. direction, and that the standing wheat was beaten down, the ears cut off, and the grain perfectly threshed out. The large thick stalks of the Indian corn also were broken, and the cobs found lying at the roots. A man, who was too far distant from a house to enter it in time, was glad to take shelter in the hollow of a tree. The sides of the trees opposed to its fury appeared as if large shot had been discharged against them, and the ground was covered with small twigs from the branches. The two succeeding days were remarkably mild; notwithstanding which, the ice remained on the ground nearly as large as when it fell. Some flakes of it were brought to the officer on the second day, which measured from six to eight inches long, and at that time were two fingers at least in thickness. There has only been one other instance known of such a phenomenon since that period.

In the month of January, 1796, some of the more decent class of prisoners, male and female, obtained permission to prepare a play-house at Sydney, and on the 16th of that month it was opened with "The Revenge" and "The Hotel." They had fitted up the house with more propriety than could have been expected, and their performance was far above mediocrity. The greater part of their dresses was made by themselves; but it was understood that some veteran articles from the York theatre were among the best of their wardrobe. This theatre continued open only for a short time. It was soon found that the society was not sufficiently mature for such an establishment; and no attempt has been since made to revive it.

Early in the year 1797 Governor Hunter established three day-schools, for the education of children; and, on their breaking up for the Christmas vacation, he was gratified with the sight of 102 clean and decently dressed children, who came with their several masters and mistresses, in order to be examined by him as to the proficiency which they had made in their studies. At this period it was found that there were not fewer than 300 young people already in the town of Sydney; and the necessity for separating

these innocent members of the community from their vicious parents became evident to the philanthropic mind of the Governor: but this end could only be attained by the establishment of a public institution, to be supported at the public expense; and this he did not consider himself authorized to found, without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In this year Lieutenant Flinders, aided by Mr. Bass, a man of most enterprising spirit, discovered Port Dalrymple, and the strait between Van Dieman's Land and New Holland, which has ever since gone by the latter gentleman's name. Till this period Van Dieman's Land had been considered and laid down in the charts as part of the main land. After passing through these straits, they circumnavigated this beautiful little island; and on the southern extremity of it sailed up and examined the river Derwent. On their return, they forcibly pointed out to the Governor the advantages which both this river and Port Dalrymple offered for the establishment of Colonies. The vessel, that had the credit of having made these important discoveries, was a small decked boat, built at Norfolk Island, of the fir of that country, and called "the Norfolk," in consequence.

The beginning of March, 1799, was marked by the first flood of any consequence that had happened since the settling of the River Hawkesbury. This river, in the course of a few hours only, rose to the height of fifty feet; and ran with such rapidity, as to carry every thing before it. The Government House, which had been erected at the first establishment of this settlement, was swept away, with a quantity of provisions that had been deposited in it. Many of the inhabitants were taken off the ridges of their houses by a few boats, which they fortunately had among them, just in time to save their lives. Many hogs, too, as well as other live stock and poultry, with much of the produce of the preceding harvest, and the domestic effects and utensils of the people, were carried away by the torrent: but, fortunately, only one life was lost on this calamitous occasion. A remarkable peculiarity attending this flood was, that not a single drop of rain had fallen on the banks of the river. The natives, however, it was said, foresaw its approach, and forewarned the settlers of it; and there can be no doubt that, unobserved by our people, a heavy fall of rain had taken place in the contiguous chain of mountains, and by means of the torrents and mountain streams, which communicate with the river, had occasioned this unexpected and disastrous inundation. From that period, however, to the present, no instance of a similar overflow, unaccompanied by rain, has ever recurred.

Shortly after this calamitous event, the Governor established a small body of settlers on the banks of George's River, which runs into Botany Bay; and in the August following he visited them, both for the purpose of examining the progress they had made, and with a view to discover what extent of land on the banks of this river was fit for cultivation. He had the gratification to find that the settlers already established there were doing well, and that there was room for a considerable increase to their numbers, which soon afterwards took place. This was the origin of what is now one of the most productive agricultural districts in the Colony. From this small nucleus of settlers, as from a centre, the surrounding districts of Appins, Airds, Minto, and Bringelly, have been gradually colonized; and the town of Liverpool, which is on the banks of this river, at the distance of about eighteen miles from Sydney, has slowly taken its rise from the increasing population of the vicinity.

In the year 1800 various rumours were afloat; from which the Governor was led to infer, that a seditious conspiracy was on foot among the Irish prisoners, lately sent out to

the Colony for having been implicated in the rebellion in Ireland. In consequence of the general alarm occasioned by these rumours, a number of the most respectable inhabitants were formed into two volunteer associations, of fifty men each, and styled "the Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Associated Corps." Each was commanded by a Captain and two Lieutenants; and the whole were supplied with arms and ammunition.

The Buffalo being now ready for sea, Governor Hunter, who had determined to return in that ship to England, embarked on board of her on the 28th of September, 1800, leaving the direction of the Colony in the hands of Captain King, the Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, who happened to be on the spot at the time. The Governor's embarkation was attended with every mark of respect, attachment, and regret. The road to the wharf, where the Buffalo's boat was in waiting, was lined on each side with troops, and he was accompanied down to the water's side by the officers of the civil and military departments, with a numerous concourse of the inhabitants, who manifested by their deportment the deep sense they entertained of the regard and consideration which he had paid to their interests, and of the justice and humanity of his administration. The state of the live stock and ground in cultivation at the time of this gentleman's resignation of the government, was as follows:---viz. horses, 60; mares, 143; bulls and oxen, 332; cows, 712; hogs, 4017; rams and wethers, 2031; ewes, 4093; he goats, 727; she goats, 1455; acres of wheat, 4665 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; of maize, 2930; of barley, 82; besides a considerable quantity of garden ground, in potatoes, cabbages, turnips, vines, &c. From this return it will be perceived that the Colony, during his government, had made astonishing advances in the various avenues of internal industry--advances which sufficiently indicate the wisdom and policy of his measures.

The gentleman who succeeded, assumed the reins of government under much happier auspices than any of his predecessors. He found the Colony almost arrived at an independence in its resources on the mother Country; for, from this period till the year 1804, it nearly raised a sufficiency of grain for its consumption; and the harvest of that year (such was the rapidity with which cultivation had extended itself,) was so abundant, that no sale could be had for more than one half of the crop. With respect, indeed, to animal food, the Colony had yet many years in the prospective, before it could calculate on supplying itself from the produce of its flocks and herds: but still the period was now passed, when any of those dreadful scarcities with which the earlier years of the settlement had been familiarized, could be expected to recur. Notwithstanding, however, the improved condition of the Colony at this period, and the comparative insignificance of the difficulties with which it had to contend, it would appear upon the whole that Lieutenant Governor King evinced himself much less qualified for conducting an extensive community, such as he now found himself at the head of, than he had proved himself to be for the management of a minor settlement like Norfolk Island. It cannot, however, be denied, that in many particulars his government has proved highly advantageous to the Colony. It was he who first established a settlement at the Coal River, in order to work the valuable coal mines which had been discovered there in the time of Governor Hunter. It was he who established that valuable institution, the Orphan School, for the maintenance and education of helpless female orphans. It was he who first introduced the system of plough husbandry, by recommending the adoption of it in general orders, and tendering oxen to the settlers at a fair price, to be paid for in agricultural produce, at the end of three years: an offer that soon brought the plough into general use, to the almost entire exclusion of the hoe, which had till then been unavoidably employed in the tillage of the land. It was he who first opened a communication with Otaheite, for the sole

purpose, indeed, of supplying the Colony with pork; but which has already in a great measure led to the civilization of the natives of that island, and will, perhaps, eventually be the means of civilizing and converting to the Christian religion the natives of all the islands in the Pacific Ocean. It was he, in fine, who founded the settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple in Van Dieman's Land: settlements which, in the rapidity of their growth, have, perhaps, outstripped any communities ever before established; and which, though of such recent origin, have already, on many occasions of the greatest urgency, administered largely to the necessities of the parent Colony; thus at once evincing the superiority of their natural resources, and the wisdom of him who brought those resources into life and action. Such then being the public benefits which have resulted from this gentleman's administration, we will not particularize those countervailing acts of his, which were in violation of the personal and private rights of individuals. Let such of his deeds as were not justifiable be effaced, if possible, from record; or let the recollection of them at least only survive to those against whom they were directed. He has long slept with his fathers: requiescat in pace.

In the year 1806, Captain King was succeeded in the government of the Colony by Captain Bligh; than whom it may be safely asserted, no man could have been found less qualified, in every particular, for the important situation which was thus confided to him. His government, however, was of very short duration; for the civil and military officers, with one accord, on the 28th of January, 1808, superseded his authority, and placed him under arrest. The government of the Colony was subsequently administered by Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Colonel Fovaux, and Colonel Paterson, in succession, till the arrival of the present Governor, Major General Macquarie, who assumed the command on the 1st of January, 1810. It would far exceed our limits to detail all the advantages which the Colony has derived from this gentleman's measures; but we cannot help noticing a few of the more prominent features of his administration. He has founded new towns and settlements in the most judicious situations, and has improved those which had been previously established by his predecessors. He has made highways to every cultivated district: thus affording the inhabitants of each the greatest facilities for the cheap and expeditious conveyance of their produce to market. No object of internal economy, however minute, has escaped his notice and attention. He has made salutary laws, to restrain the growth of every evil, and to promote every local and substantial melioration. He has worked a great moral reformation among the people, by steadily rewarding industry and virtue, and discountenancing idleness and vice. He has promoted marriage, as far as he has been able, by withholding every sort of encouragement from those who continue to live in a state of illicit concubinage. He has sedulously attended to the interests of the rising generation, by establishing day-schools in every district, which are wholly supported at the public expense. Nor have his attentions and exertions been confined to the principal Colony alone; its dependencies have equally shared his care and protection. In the midst, too, of the laborious avocations which the superintendence and direction of a community so extended and so imperfectly organized as this was, when he assumed the government of it, must necessarily have entailed on him, he has not been neglectful of the important interests of science. He has caused the interior of the fifth continent, which he governs, to be explored and surveyed for many hundred miles; and has thus not only laid open the amazing resources of this vast country, but has already begun to render the important discoveries which have been thus made, of permanent benefit both to the Colony and to the Empire. Beyond the Blue Mountains, which separate this beautiful and extensive

country from Sydney, he has already formed a flourishing settlement, and has constructed across this desolate and barren range of mountains (which, till his government, had been considered and pronounced impassable) a good and substantial road of 180 miles in length. He has, in fine (to use the words of the writer from whose work we have already extracted more than once), "throughout every district of the Colony, and its dependent settlements at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, effected improvements, both moral and physical, which will long continue monuments of the wisdom, the virtue, and the liberality of their author:" improvements which, it may be truly asserted, have, at length, brought the Colony to answer completely the ends of its institution, by rendering it at one and the same time a receptacle and school of reformation for the depraved thousands who are annually cast on its shores, and a highly valuable and important appendage of the Empire.

By the latest accounts received from these settlements, it appears that they are in the most flourishing condition, abounding in all the necessities and comforts of life, and daily making the most rapid progress in wealth and civilization. English, East India, and China goods of every description were to be had at very low prices; and internal produce was equally plentiful and cheap. Wheat was selling for 7s. 6d. per bushel, maize for 4s., barley and oats for 4s. 6d., potatoes for 5s. 6d. per cwt., fowls for 3s. a couple; and the price of fresh beef, mutton, and pork, paid at the Government stores, was only 5d. per pound. Fruits of the choicest descriptions were to be had for a mere trifle in any quantities. This Colony, indeed, is justly famed for the goodness and variety of its fruits; and we copy from the excellent work, from which we have derived so much matter already, the following enumeration of those which are the most common; viz. peaches, apricots, nectarines, oranges, lemons, citrons, loquats, guavas, cherries, Cape, China, and English mulberries, walnuts, Spanish chesnuts, almonds, medlars, quinces, grapes, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and melons. These all attain the highest degree of maturity in the open air; and the pine apple and other tropical fruits are easily produced by means of the convex forcing glass. It appears, that in the ten years during which Major General Macquarie has administered the government of this Colony, its population and internal resources have been nearly quadrupled: for in 1810, when he assumed the command, the population of New South Wales, and its dependent settlements in Van Dieman's Land, only amounted to 8,646; and their internal resources in land and stock were barely adequate to the supply of even these circumscribed numbers: while, on the other hand, from a census which was taken in November, 1819, and which has just reached this country, the following gratifying results were obtained:

	Free Persons and their Children.	Convicts and their Children.	Total Amount.	Acres of Wheat.	Acres of Maize.	Acres of Barley.	Acres of Rye and Oats.	Acres of Peas and Beans.	Acres of Potatoes.	Acres of Hops.	Acres of Flax.	Acres of Garden and Orchard.	Acres of Charred Ground.	Total Number of Acres held by Individuals.	Horses.	Black Cattle.	Sheep.	Cows.	Hogs.
In New South Wales	15,432	10,463	25,895	18,174	9,276½	1,117½	371½	473½	573	18	10	3,215½	47,973½	337,114½	3,572	42,789	79,369	171	42,851
At the Derwent.....	1,576	1,716	3,292	4,896	none	212	none	252	410	none	none	not known	not known	not known	278	17,683	127,608	none	not known
At Port Dalrymple ..	498	1,617	2,115	2,396	none	104	none	11	49	none	none	not known	not known	not known	85	5,441	44,520	none	not known
Total at all the Settlements }	17,506	13,796	31,302	25,466	9,276½	1,433½	371½	736½	1,032	18	10	3,215½	47,973½	337,114½	3,935	65,913	251,497	171	42,851

The Admiral Cockburn, which brought this highly flattering statement of the condition of these settlements, left Port Jackson at the end of February last; and anchored in the

The total population of New South Wales, in 1854, was 208,354, of this number 118,637 were males and 89,717 females. Among the emigrants brought out at the public expense during the year, 2,074 were Protestants, 1,882 Roman Catholics, and 1,045 of other denominations.

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Thames in three months and three weeks. She was freighted to England with the produce of these Colonies, and of the adjacent seas: and we find, that besides other valuable articles, the Colonists were enabled to ship in her 415 bales of fine wool, being the growth of one season. Samples of excellent sugar, tobacco, and cotton, raised at Otaheite, have been sent home by her; and the country on the banks and in the vicinity of the river Hastings and Port Macquarie, (which were discovered by Mr. Oxley in his last expedition into the interior, and of which an accurate Map, made by that gentleman, is subjoined to this Work,) has been examined by a person who was many years resident in the West Indies, and pronounced by him, with reference both to its soil and climate, highly adapted to the cultivation of these valuable productions. Here, then, is a new field opened to the industry of the Colonists; and we may, therefore, soon expect to find these articles added to the list of the colonial exports. New sources, too, of prosperity have been lately opened, by permitting internal distillation, by removing the prohibitory duties on oils procured by the Colonists, and by permitting vessels of all burdens to trade between this country and these Colonies;—three most important acquisitions, and which cannot fail, combined with some few alterations besides, that are now contemplated to be made in the system of policy hitherto pursued there, to render these Colonies not only the most flourishing dependencies of the British Empire, but the most thriving communities in the world.

The preceding observations, it is hoped, will impress the reader with some faint idea of the amazing difficulties and dangers with which the first founders of these remote establishments had to contend; and will enable him to appreciate, in some degree, the unceasing perseverance and labour that must have been employed to achieve those glorious triumphs of colonization, of which the following Engravings furnish such striking evidence. We have now only to give a short explanation of the Engravings themselves.

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### No. I.

Is a View of the Hawkesbury, taken near Windsor, the principal town on that river. The low lands on the banks and in the vicinity of this river are, as it has been already noticed, subject to the most violent inundations, which sweep away, in an hour, the hopes of the husbandman, and always occasion a scarcity throughout the Colony. In the distance is seen the forest land, and the celebrated Blue Mountains, so long considered impassable, and bounding the Colony to the west. With unequalled perseverance, Governor Macquarie has succeeded in making a road over them into the rich plains of the interior, 180 miles long; and has established, at that distance, a settlement named after Earl Bathurst. A ferry boat plies across the river at this place, for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, &c. The town of Windsor is situated on a hill, and is distant thirty-six miles from Sydney. The Hawkesbury empties itself into Broken Bay, a fine harbour seven leagues north of Sydney: the scenery at the entrance is beautifully wild and romantic, presenting on each side bold rocks crowned to the summit with gigantic trees. The river Hawkesbury is formed about ten miles above Windsor, by the junction of the Grose and Nepean.

**No. II.**

Is a View of Sydney from Dawe's Battery. The fore-ground, Dawe's Battery, commands the Cove; the garden and stores of a Mr. Campbell next appear; the Government House is in the centre; and the surrounding domain, which is beautifully situated, commands a view of the Cove and shipping. On the right of the Government House are the dwellings of the Governor's Secretary and the Judge Advocate. In the rear are two fine buildings: the smaller, a barrack for cavalry; the larger, the General Hospital. The Government domain is pleasingly laid out, and was planted under the judicious and elegant taste of Mrs. Macquarie.

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**No. III.**

Is a View of Sydney from the north shore; and presents a bird's eye glance of the whole of Sydney Cove, the shipping, &c. The Cove is formed by two points of land, on the right of which stands Dawe's Battery, and the Flag Staff; and on the left, Bennilong's Point, where Governor Macquarie is now erecting a handsome fort, which, when completed, will protect the Cove and shipping from foreign and domestic enemies.

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**No. IV.**

Is a View of Sydney Cove from Bennilong's Point. On the summit of the opposite hill stands Fort Phillip, the most commanding situation about Sydney, called after the founder of the Colony, Governor Phillip. It contains a fine magazine. The commissariat stores near the King's Wharf, where large ships may discharge their cargoes, is seen near the water's edge. To the left are the barracks, capable of containing a strong regiment. The building, with the round tower, is St. Phillip's Church; and above it, to the right, is the Military General Hospital. Ships ride as securely in this Cove as in any part of the world. In the fore-ground of this View, rich and delightful walks have been constructed, during the present Governor's command, for the recreation of the inhabitants of Sydney.

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**No. V.**

Is a View of Newcastle; a settlement beautifully situated on the south side of the entrance of Hunter's River, which is sixty miles north of Sydney. From hence Sydney is supplied with coal, of a good quality, a shaft having been lately sunk there; and also with lime, burnt from shells, and with timber of every description. About thirty miles from the sea, Hunter's River is formed by the junction of three rivers of considerable magnitude.

These take their rise from the range of mountains which extend all along this coast; the waters on the eastern side of the range running towards the sea, while those on the western side run into the interior, and are supposed to form a vast inland lake. The scenery on the banks of these rivers is very fine; some parts being low and thickly wooded, while other parts present to the view sloping banks, luxuriant herbage, and majestic trees, scattered in beautiful profusion, and assuming the appearance of a gentleman's park in England. Black swans, pelicans, wild ducks, widgeons, and many other sorts of wild fowl, are found in abundance; and the forests are thickly inhabited by kangaroos and emus; and the harbour swarms with fish. When this land is granted, it is likely to become one of the most fertile settlements in the Colony, as the soil is rich and free from floods, and the navigation good for sixty miles. The entrance to the harbour is difficult: Governor Macquarie has, however, commenced a work of magnitude, and is now occupied in erecting a pier, to extend from the main land to the island called Nobby's, situated in the channel. This work, when completed, will, by confining the waters to one channel, deepen and perfectly secure the principal entrance. This settlement has hitherto been appropriated to the reception of all those culprits who are convicted by the Courts or Magistrates of crimes committed in Sydney, or any other part of the Colony.

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### No. VI.

Is a View of a corroboree, or dance, of the natives of New South Wales. The representation of this extraordinary assemblage of savage festivity, as well as the scenery, is taken from nature. The preparation for their dance is striking and curious. They assemble in groups, and commence marking their arms, legs, and bodies, in various directions, with pipe-clay and a kind of red ochre; some of them displaying great taste at their toilet, as in the representation. Their musician, who is generally an elderly man, sings a monotonous tune, in which they all join, striking in regular time his shield with a club or waddy. Each dancer carries a green bough in his hand. The beauty of the scenery, the pleasing reflection of light from the fire round which they dance, the grotesque and singular appearance of the savages, and their wild notes of festivity, all form a strange and interesting contrast to any thing ever witnessed in civilized society. The women never dance; and, where several tribes meet together, each tribe dances separately. All the principal figures in the fore-ground are from original portraits: the tall figure, laughing, on the left, is the chieftain or king of the Newcastle tribe, called Buriejou,--a brave, expert fellow, who has lately presented Governor Macquarie with his eldest son, to be placed in the native institution, as a proof of his confidence in British humanity.

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### No. VII.

Is a representation of two Black Swans. The View is on Reed's Mistake, a small harbour about eighteen miles south of Newcastle. A bar across prevents vessels of any burden from entering this harbour. The scenery on this river, called by the natives

Bunjarees Norah, is rich, luxuriant, and picturesque. Kangaroos are found here in abundance, as well as wild fowl: the natives are a very friendly tribe, and excellent fishermen.

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### No. VIII.

Is a representation of two kangaroos from nature. The scenery is six miles from Newcastle. A large lagoon, or lake, appears in the distance, which affords fish and roots for the subsistence of a very wild and savage tribe of natives.

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### No. IX.

Is a View from Hunter's River. In the fore-ground is a group of natives; on the summit of the hill stand the Government stock-yards, and Christ Church; the first church and steeple ever erected in view of the Pacific Ocean. The situation is very commanding, and from the sea is distinguishable at a considerable distance.

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### No. X.

Is a View of the North and South Heads of Port Jackson. A bluff point in the distance is the North Head, and a low point forms the south. Ships, rounding this point, from a heavy swell suddenly find smooth water, and excellent anchorage: the entrance is about eight miles from Sydney. The fore-ground and trees are closely copied from nature. The foliage of the trees, hanging in detached masses, form a singular contrast to the bold outline of English trees: after sunset, on a brilliant horizon, the opaque irregular appearance is rich and beautiful.

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### No. XI.

Vaocluse, a romantic Villa, about six miles from Sydney, formerly occupied by Lieutenant-Governor O'Connell. In the fore-ground is a rock of singular formation, called "The Bottle and Glass." Oysters of a delicious flavour cover the rocks about here, as well as those in every other part of Port Jackson.

**No. XII.**

Is a View of Dawe's Battery, looking up the river. One ship lies in the anchorage, from whence vessels, bound to sea, usually proceed. A fine road has lately been made round the point, from which the View is taken, forming a pleasant drive or walk.

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**No. XIII.**

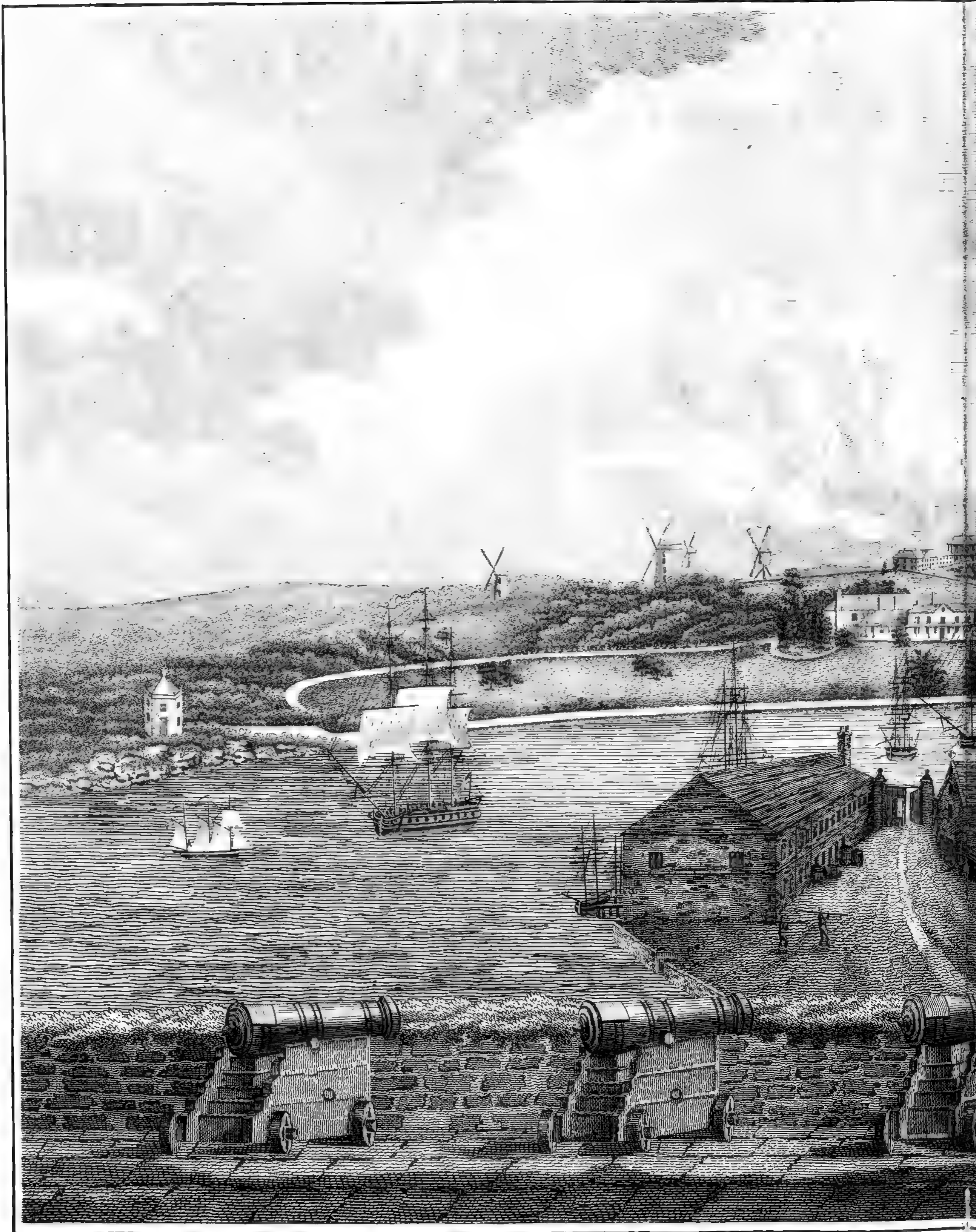
Is a Map of Port Macquarie, and the River Hastings, which were discovered by Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor General to the territory, on his return to the coast, from his last expedition into the interior. This expedition was undertaken with a view to trace the course of the Macquarie River, and to ascertain the nature of the country through which it passes. In both these objects that gentleman, in a great degree, failed: but the unexpected discovery of this port and river, and of the beautiful country in the vicinity of them, may be considered as some sort of counterpoise to the disappointment occasioned by the failure of the more important results that were anticipated from his labours. Port Macquarie is about three degrees to the northward of Port Jackson; and it is therefore hoped that the climate is sufficiently warm to bring to maturity sugar, cotton, coffee, and many other tropical productions. These advantages, which it possesses over the latter settlement, combined with the extreme fertility of its soil, have already attracted the attention of Governor Macquarie; and it is probable that, by this time, he has taken steps towards forming an establishment there, for the cultivation of these valuable articles. A bar runs across the entrance of this port; but there is sufficient depth of water on it for vessels of 150 tons burden. Outside there is good anchorage, on a fine sandy bottom, in six fathoms water; and the indenture of the coast is so favourable, that vessels can, with any wind, stand out to sea, without danger of being on a lee-shore. When Mr. Oxley first discovered Port Macquarie, he was unable, from the want of boats, and from the exhausted state of himself and his party, to make a regular survey of it and the River Hastings: but he and Lieutenant King, who is now employed in exploring the western coast of New Holland, were subsequently dispatched for this purpose; and the present Map is the result of their joint labours.

THE END.

LONDON:

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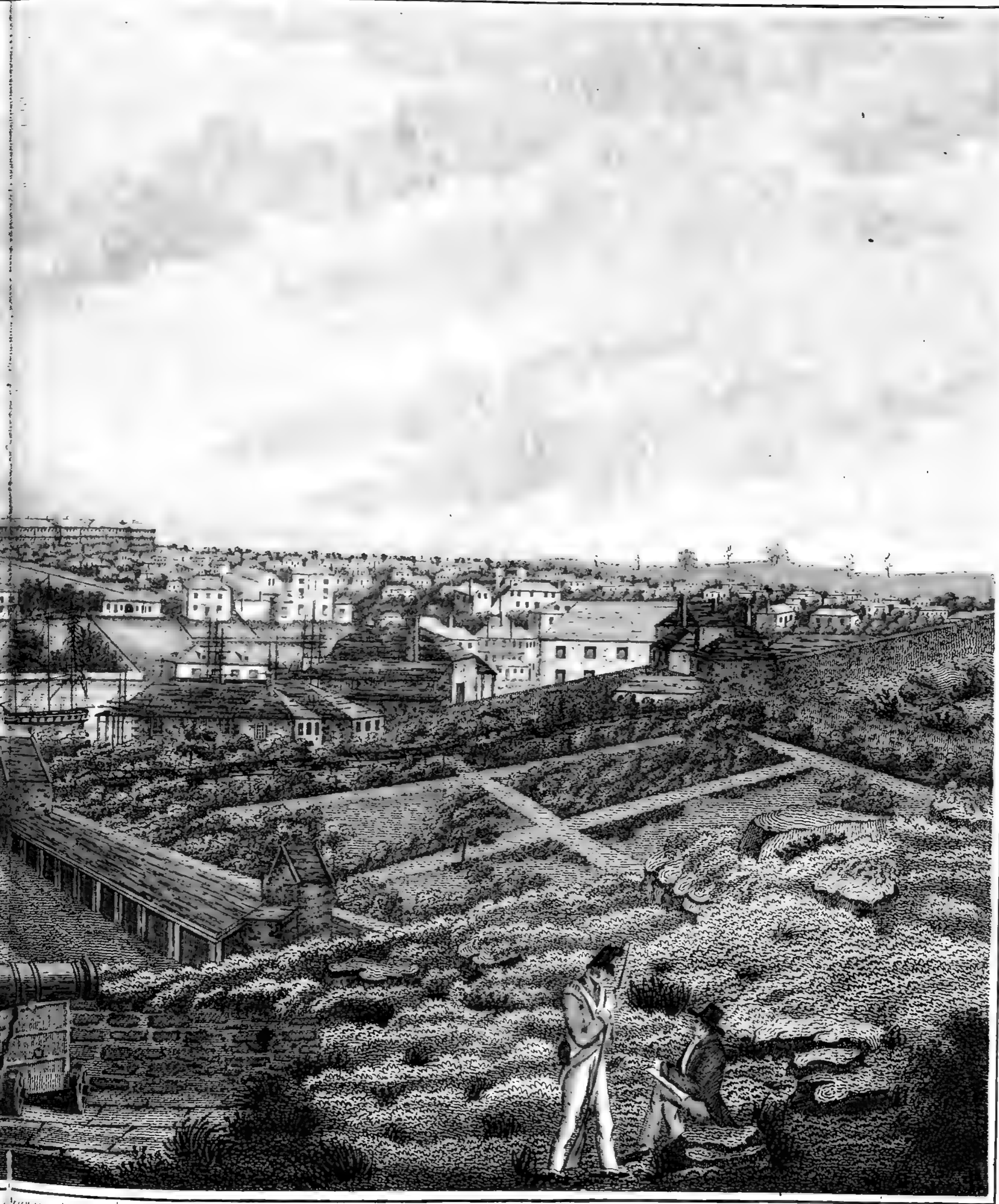




Engraved by W. Preston from an Original Drawing

(2nd View) of Cove and Part of SYDNEY

Looking from the Docks



Engraving by Capt. Wallis, 46<sup>th</sup> Regt.

Fort, near South Wales.

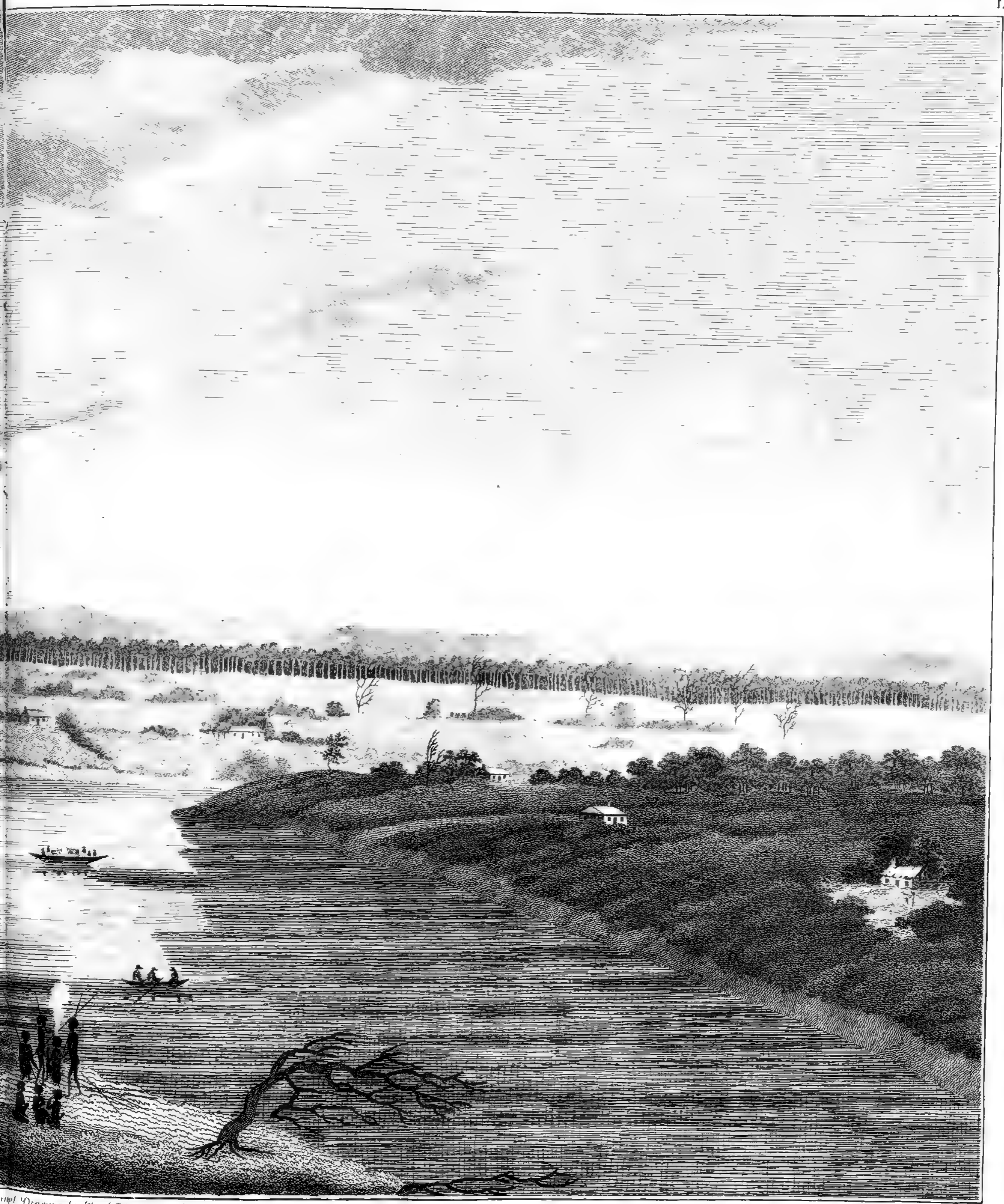
Fort



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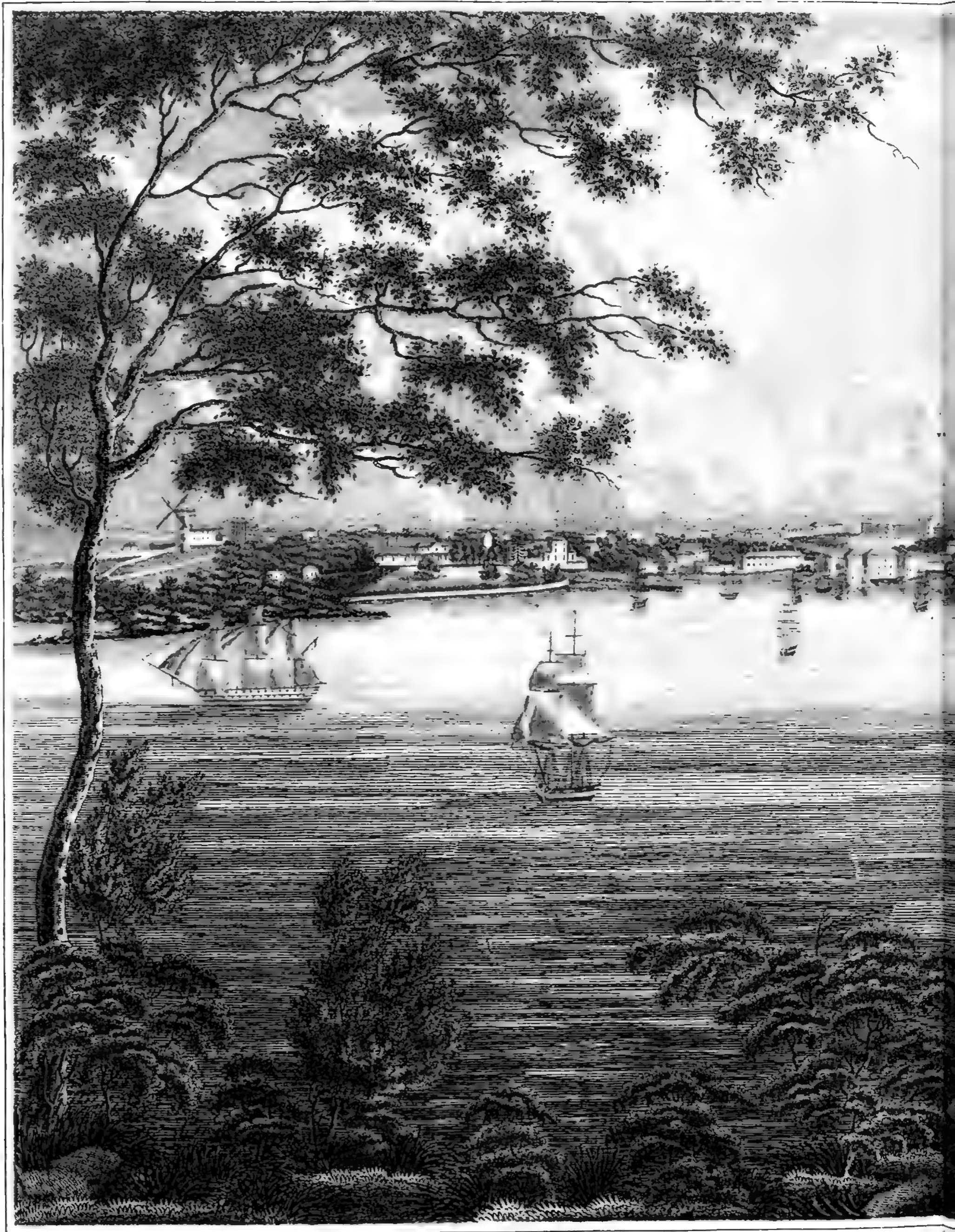
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Engraving by Wm. Bullock 46 " 1847"

RY and the Blue Mountains.

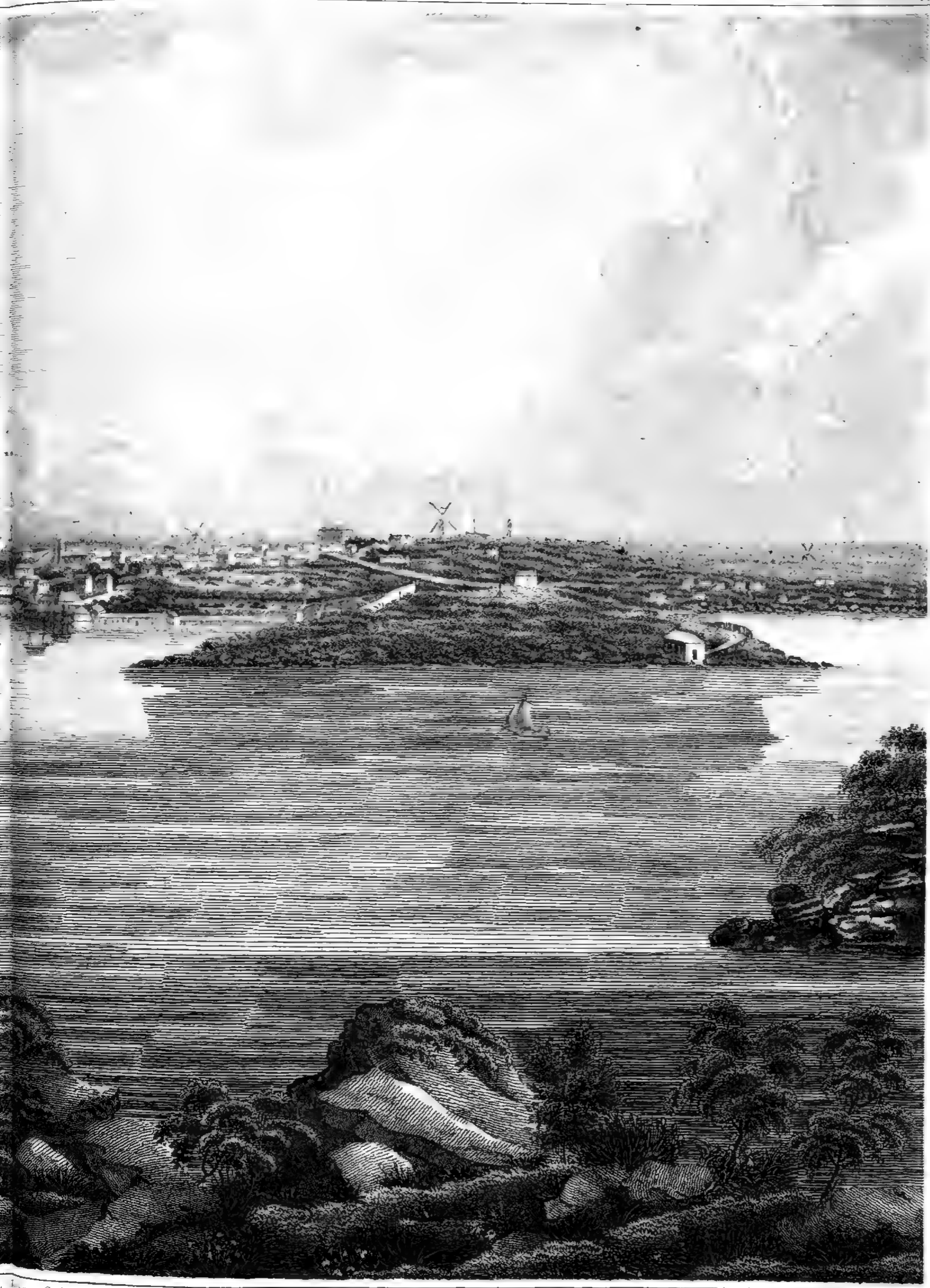
South Wales



Engraved by W. Proctor from a drawing by J. M. W. Turner

SYDNEY

New South



Looking N. Capé Wallis 46° Reg'

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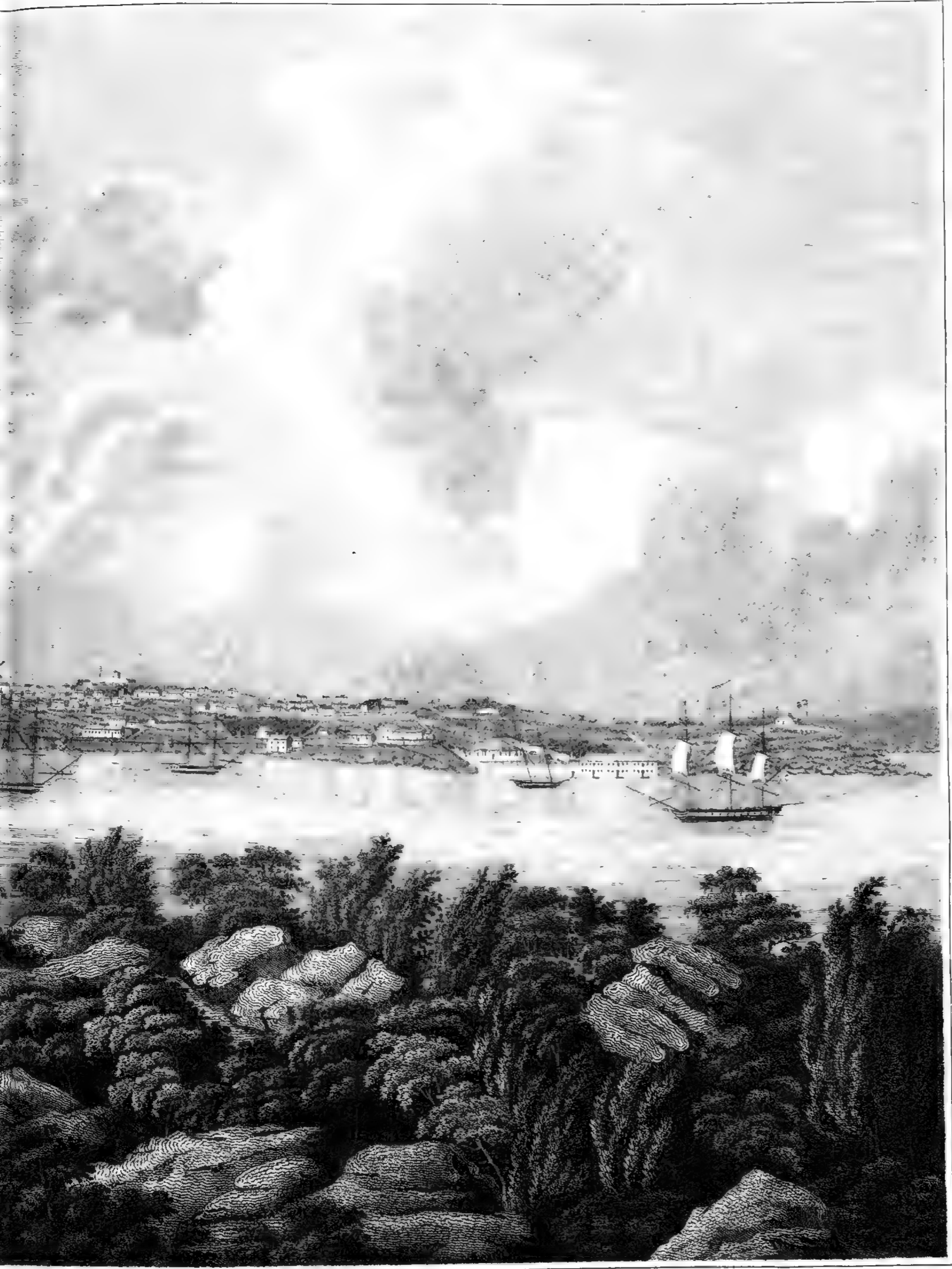
Wales.



SYDNEY

*from the Rocks*

New South



Printed by J. G. & Co. 46

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and the  
h Wales.



X This Church was built by  
Major James Wallis 46<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>

X The Convent

Engraved by W. Preston from a Drawing

NEWCOMB

Uniter's

New Song

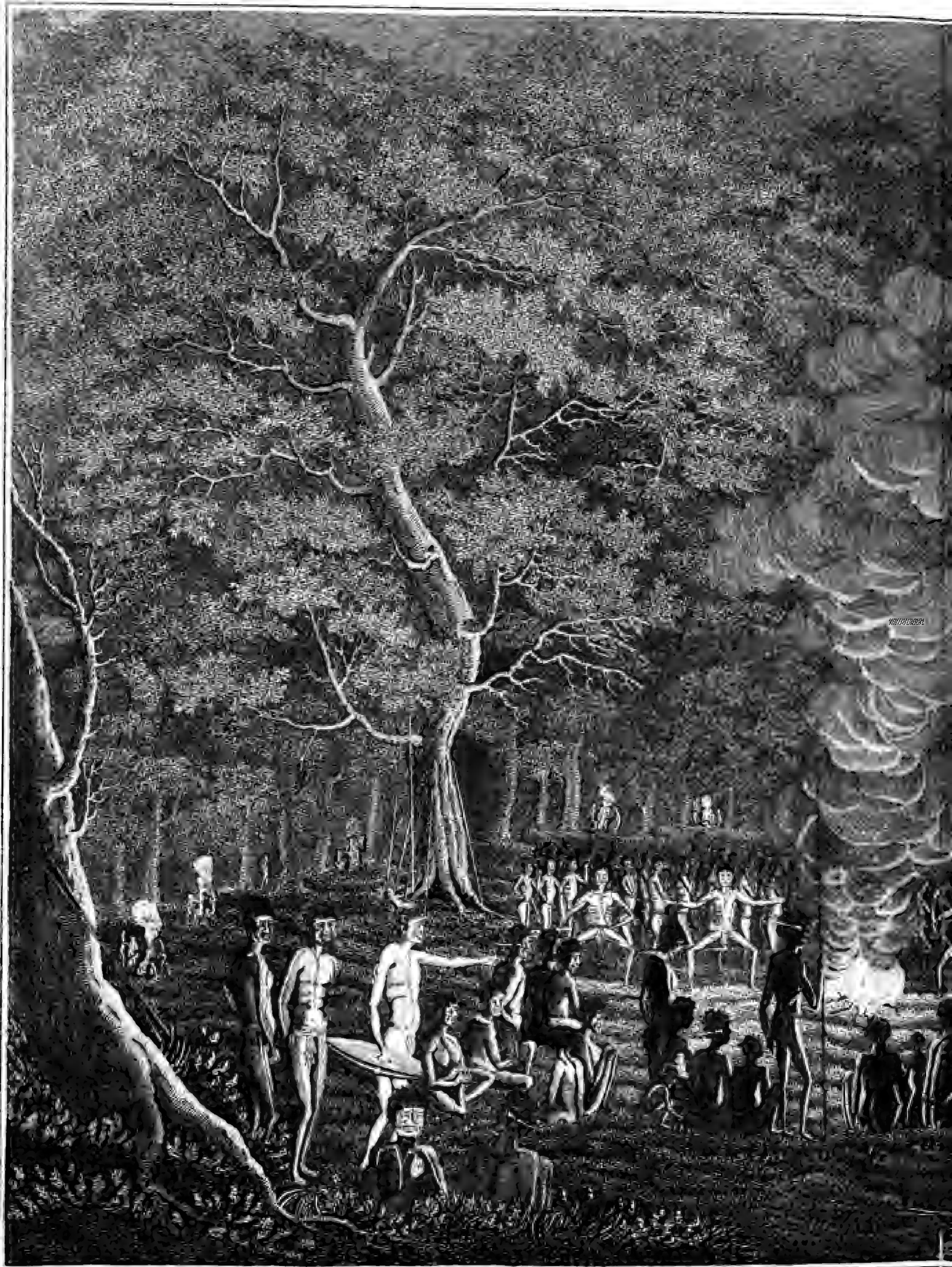


*Drawn by J. S. W. 40. R.*

CASTLE,

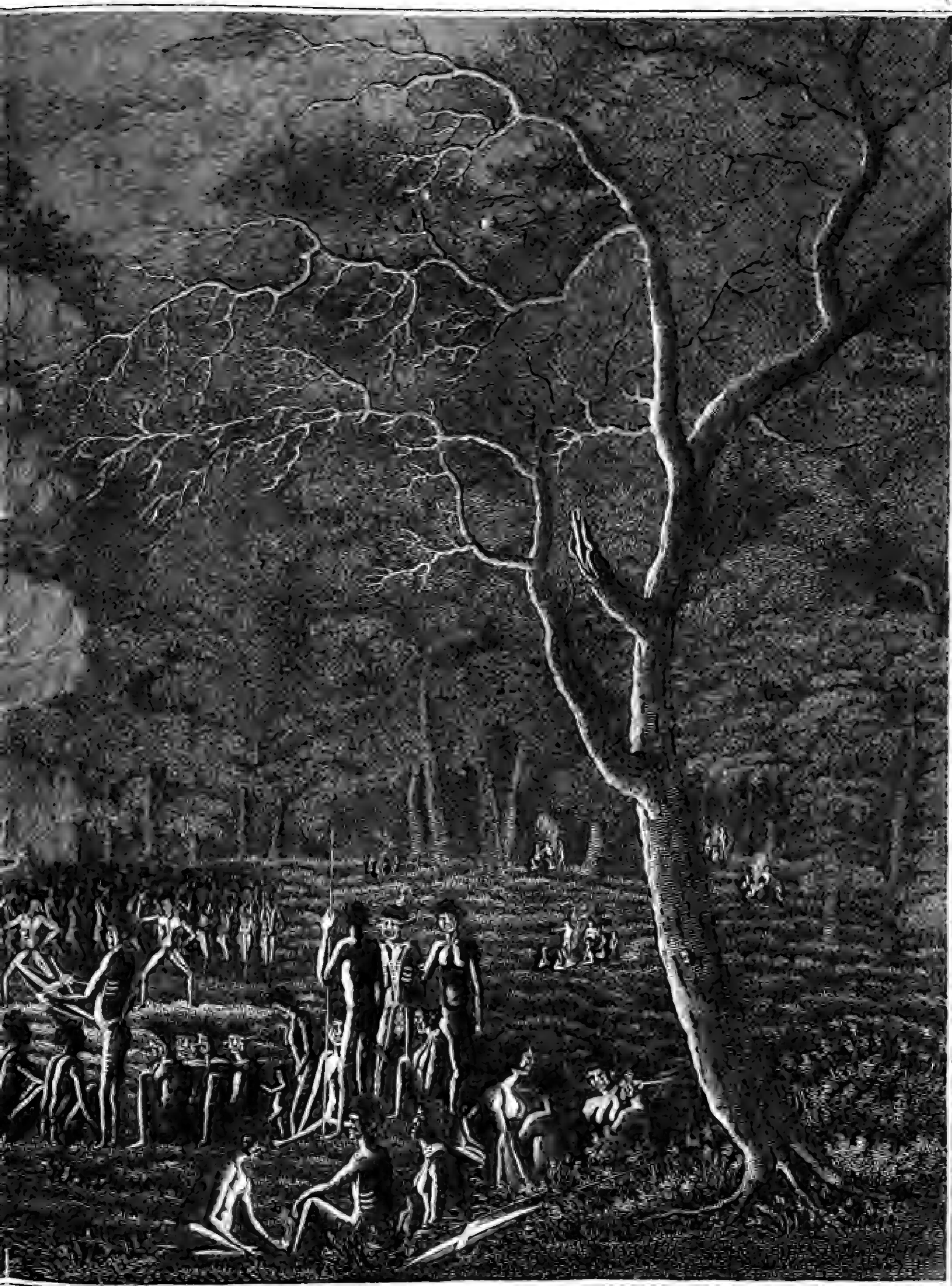
of the River.

South Wales.



*DANCE of*

Carobb  
WYPIV  
Dem Hall



48. *View South W. 1008*  
Hood



View on Reed's Nislake River, N.S.W.

Black Swans.  
New South Wales.



Kangaroos  
New South Wales



*From the Hunter River. Newcastle. New South Wales.*

*From the Hunter River. Newcastle. New South Wales.*



"Hulton-Deput" from an Original Drawing by "Hulton-Deput" 40" Reg.

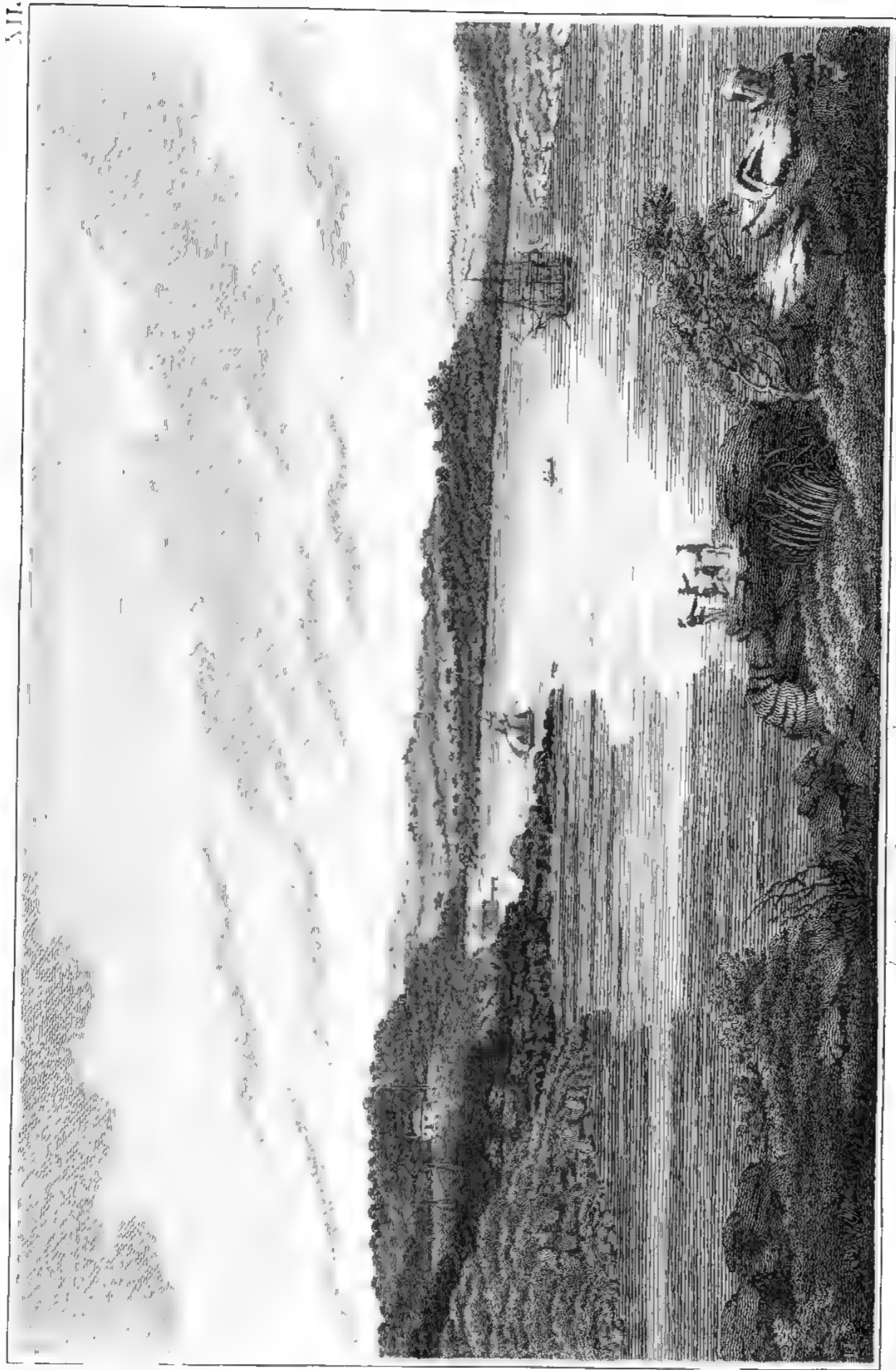
## North South Head's Port Jackson.

New South Wales.



Macluse Bay. Port Jackson.

New South Wales.



A View of the Valley of the River Sydney Cove.  
New South Wales.

Norman's Cove





Gran-les-Cominets



(Dumet. by a Canal)









*Down by the Corners*





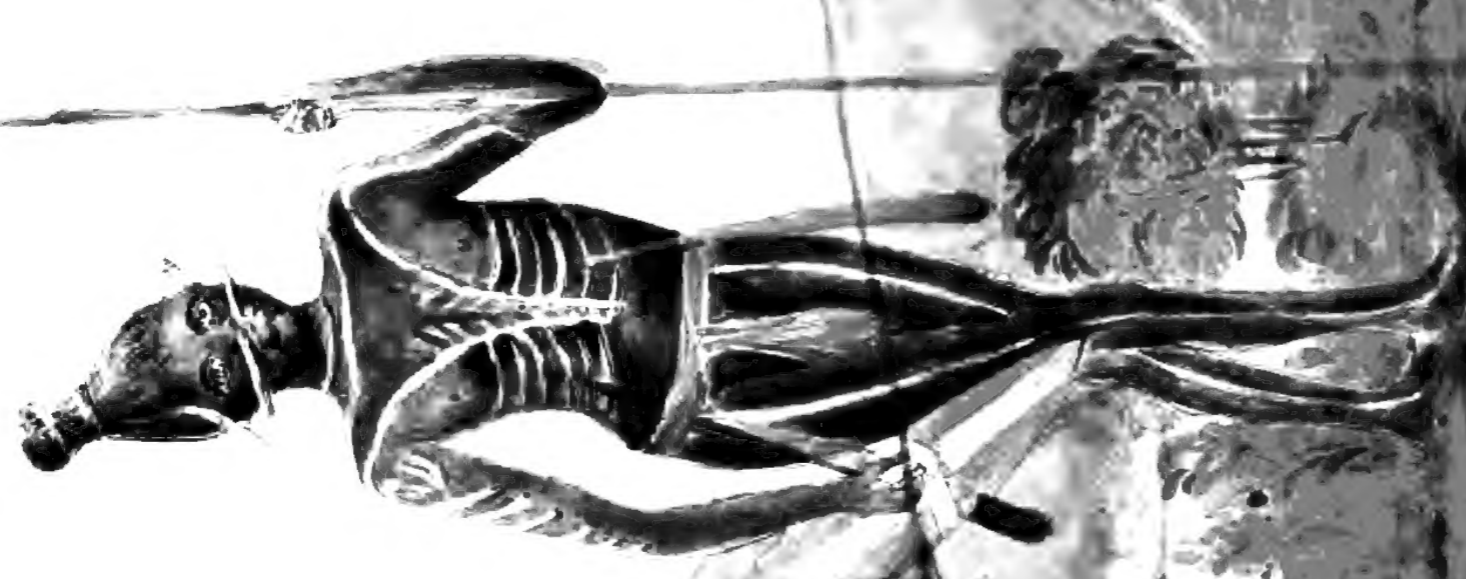
*Principles of Navigation*



BURIGON



NEERANGOODOLL



TRIMMER



WALKER



NEERANG WOGEE

These figures of the natives were all obtained from Major Wallis 16 Sept 1897  
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